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KATCHEWAN

CANADA

A Few Facts



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1937

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- II. Motor Routes.
- III. How to Cross the Boundary.
- IV. Particulars of any proposed tour in Canada and the United States.

The request should contain the following information:

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3. The point from which it is proposed to commence the tour.
4. The approximate date upon which the journey is to commence.
5. The destination.
6. The places desired to visit during the tour.
7. Whether it is desired to journey by the best or shortest route.
8. Whether it is desired to go by a route providing the most interesting scenery or other attractions.
9. Any other information that the tourist thinks may be valuable to the Bureau.
10. Desire as to the return trip.

The Bureau, having this information, will furnish *free of charge*, (a) mileage schedule, (b) maps upon which the route is traced in colour, (c) numbers of the highways to be travelled on the trip, (d) any other information the Bureau thinks will be valuable to the Tourist.

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Tourist Bureau Branch

Legislative Building, REGINA, Sask., Canada

SASKATCHEWAN

A FEW FACTS



The Heart of Canada's Great Western Wheat Belt

SECOND EDITION
1938

Issued by
BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS
Legislative Building, Regina

HON. C. M. DUNN
Minister

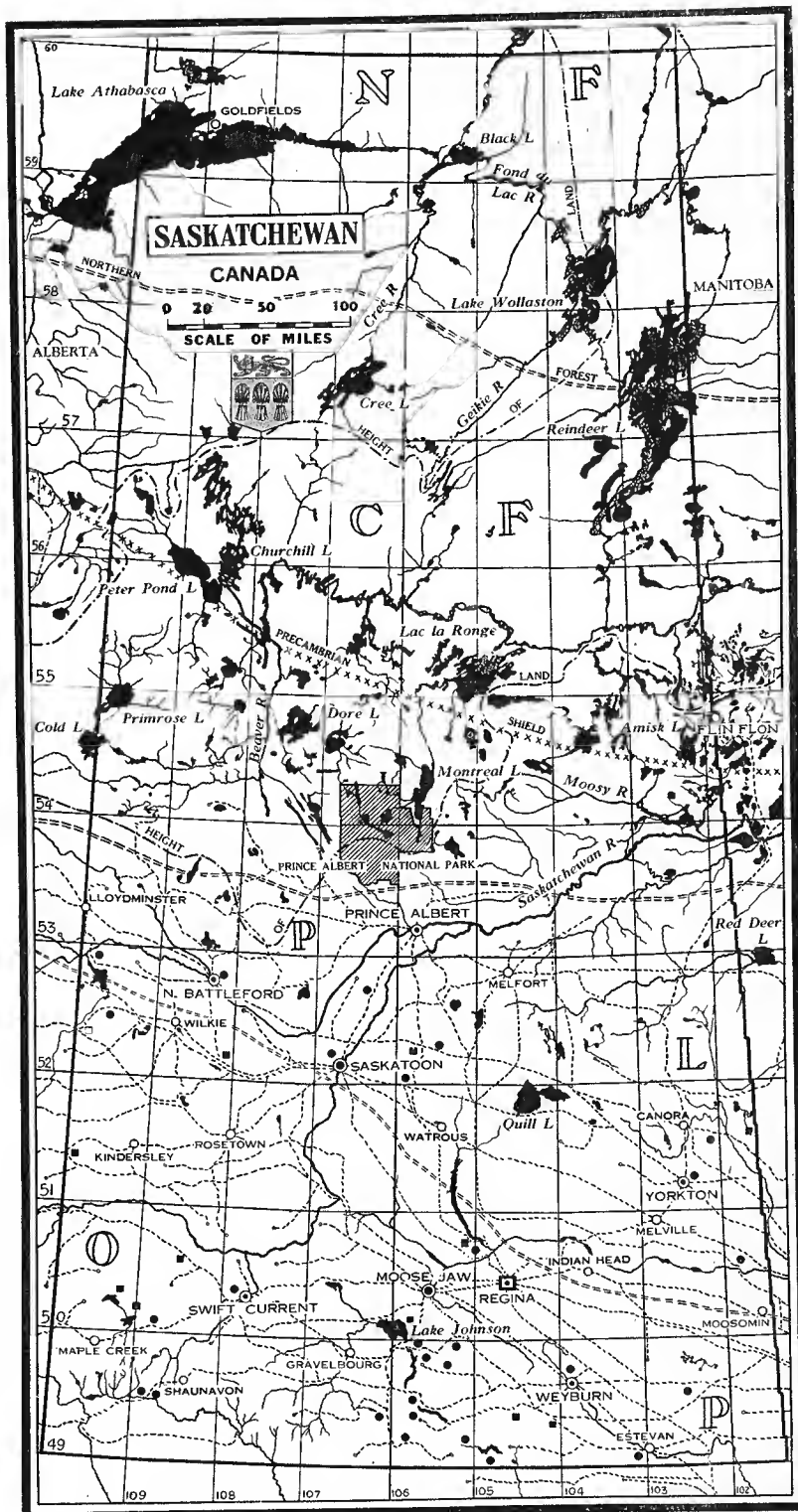
SAM J. LATTA
Commissioner

LEGEND

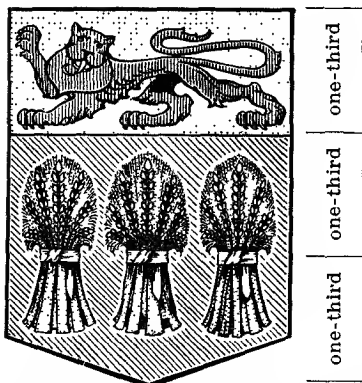
- Railways
- Height of Land
- ===== Boundaries of OP, PL, CF, NF
- xxxxxxxx Southern Boundary Precambrian Shield -
The Laurentian Plateau
- Sodium Sulphate Deposits
- Brick, Pottery, Fire Clay
- ◎ Cities
- Towns
- OP Open Prairie Area
- PL Park Land Area
- CF Commercial Forest Area
- NF Northern Forest Area
- ▣ Capital City - Regina



PROVINCIAL
COAT OF ARMS



THE SASKATCHEWAN COAT OF ARMS



*Extracts from ROYAL WARRANT,
August 25, 1906*

"WHEREAS, by virtue of and under the authorities of an Act of Parliament passed in the Thirty-fifth year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and entitled 'The British North America Act' it was (among other things) enacted that the Parliament of Canada might from time to time establish new Provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada but not included in any Province thereof.

"AND WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament of Canada passed in the Fifth year of His Majesty's Reign (King Edward VII) entitled 'The Saskatchewan Act' certain territory then forming part of the Dominion

of Canada was established as a Province of the said Dominion as from the First day of September, One thousand nine hundred and five to be called and known as The Province of Saskatchewan—Bearings should be assigned thereto.

"Know YE therefore that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and do by these Presents grant and assign for the Province of Saskatchewan the Armorial Ensigns following that is to say: Vert three Garbs in fesse Or, on a chief of the last a Lion passant guardant Gules; as the same are in the painting hereto annexed more plainly depicted to be borne for the said Province of Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms."

The terms used in this rather quaint, heraldic description of the Coat of Arms of the Province of Saskatchewan are as follows: Vert—Green; Garbs—Sheaves; Fesse—Horizontal band one-third the depth of the Shield; Or—Gold, represented in paintings and coloured drawings by Yellow; Chief—A band running horizontally across the upper portion of the Shield and occupying a space one-third of its depth; Passant guardant—The position of the Lion facing the observer but not aggressive; Gules—Red; Shield—The design.

The proper design, therefore, of the Coat of Arms of Saskatchewan is composed of a Red Lion facing the observer and placed on a horizontal Gold band occupying the upper one-third of the Shield; three Gold (Yellow) Sheaves on a Green background occupying the lower two-thirds of the Shield, the Sheaves in line with the sheaf bands cutting the lower two-thirds of the Shield horizontally into two spaces of the same width measured vertically.

When the Coat of Arms is represented by a black and white illustration (not coloured) as the design above, it is important to indicate the colours properly according to heraldic usage, that is to use dots to represent Gold, vertical lines to represent Red, and lines inclining to the left of vertical to represent Green.

A Coat of Arms is not properly called a Crest. A Crest is that which is superimposed above the Shield and granted by charter from the Royal College of Heralds. A Coat of Arms, however, may be properly called a Shield, an Escutcheon or an Armorial Bearing.

The colours used are significant. Red suggests the fires that swept over the Prairies in the early days before cultivation of the soil became general; Green, luxuriant grass and other vegetation; Gold, the fields of ripening wheat.

NOTE.—By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, Chapter 13, 1930, "any person who, without the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, assumes or uses the crest, arms, blazon or other heraldic emblem so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, shall be guilty of an offence."

INDEX

GREAT NORTH WEST

EARLY HISTORY.....	7
1688—Hudson's Bay Company—Original Name—Early Inhabitants—The Northwest Passage—The Central West—The Fur Trade.	
1867-1905	8
July 1, 1867—The Great West—Manitoba—Districts—Saskatchewan and Alberta—The Provinces.	

SASKATCHEWAN

1905	9
Origin of Name—Location—Total Area—Arable Area—Capital.	
PHYSICAL FEATURES.....	10
Geographical Divisions—Vegetation Divisions—Elevation—Surface Drainage—Soil—Climate.	
VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE.....	11
Trees and Plants—Animals.	
THE PEOPLE.....	12
Population—Racial Origin—Canadian Born—Rural, Urban—Literacy—British Subjects—Religions.	
TRANSPORTATION	13
Highway Mileage—Highway Maintenance—Motor Licenses—Speed Limit—Reckless Driving—Number of Licenses—Railways—Airways—Bus Service—Navigation	
COMMUNICATION	14
Telegraph—Telephone—Radio—Air Mail—Post Offices.	
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS.....	15
The Prairies—The Playground of the West—Tourist Traffic—Tourists—Tourist Business.	
NATURAL RESOURCES	16
Forests—Water Power—Commercial Fishing—Furs—Fur Farming—Mines—Metallic Minerals—Coal—Limestone—Volcanic Ash—Pottery Clay—Sodium Sulphate—Bentonite—Mineral Oil—Radium.	
AGRICULTURE	21
The Basic Industry—Saskatchewan Wheat—Oats—Barley—Flax—Rye—Potatoes—Horses—Cattle—Sheep—Swine—Poultry—Beekeeping—Dairying—Miscellaneous.	
URBAN INDUSTRIES.....	24
All Industries—Detail of 689 Urban Industries—Automobiles—Miscellaneous.	
CO-OPERATION	25
Special Legislation—Co-operative Marketing—Other Associations—Credit Union—Wheat Pool—Live Stock Pool—Poultry Pool—Co-operative Creameries—Dairy Pool—Seed Pool—Alfalfa Seed Marketing—Stockyards—Wool Growers—Hatchery—Municipal Hall—Wholesale—Consumers' Refineries—Trading.	
PUBLIC HEALTH.....	27
Departmental Activities—Hospitals—Tuberculosis—Mental Hospitals.	
GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES.....	28
Legislative Library—Open Shelf—Travelling Library.	
EDUCATION	29
Districts, Funds—School Statistics (1934-1935)—Average Daily Attendance—Schools, Students—Normal School Attendance—Examinations—Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children—Inspection of Schools—Book Bureau—Saskatchewan Government Correspondence School—School for the Deaf—Industrial School for Boys—Health Services—Oratory Contests—Thirty Years of Progress.	
SASKATCHEWAN UNIVERSITY.....	31
Students—Staff—Degrees—Affiliated Schools—Summer School—Buildings.	

GOVERNMENT

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.....	32
The Supreme Legislative Power—Sovereigns (1905 to 1937)—Prime Ministers of Great Britain (1905 to 1937).	

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.....	33
Government of Canada (1938)—Senators from each Province (1937)—Members of the House of Commons—Governors-General (1905 to 1937)—Prime Ministers (1905 to 1937).	

SASKATCHEWAN.....	33
Lieutenant-Governors (1905 to 1937)—Premiers (1905 to 1937)—Leaders of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly (1905 to 1937)—Speakers of the Legislative Assembly (1905 to 1937)—The Executive Council—Portfolios of the Ministers (1938).	

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.....	35
Authority for the Government—The Lieutenant-Governor—The Legislative Assembly—The Speaker—The Clerk—The Premier—The Executive Council—Responsible Government—Hansard—Origin of Hansard—Sessional Papers—Franchise.	

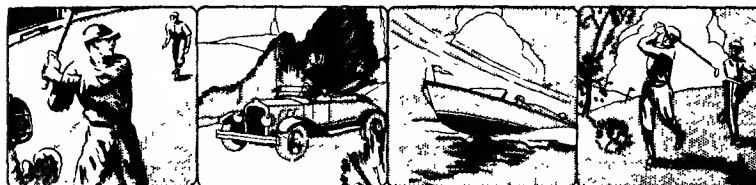
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.....	37
Authority—By-laws—Urban Municipalities (Village—Town—City)—Rural Municipalities (Rural Municipality—Hamlet)—Education.	

LAW AND ORDER.....	38
The Courts—Justices of the Peace—Magistrates—District Court Judges—The King's Bench Court—The Court of Appeal—The Juvenile Delinquent Court—Police.	

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.....	39
Maternity Grants—Public Health Nursing—Communicable Diseases—Distribution of Vaccines and Sera—Homestead Protection—Property Rights of Married Women—Women's Franchise—Deserted Wives—Employment of Women and Children—Old Age Pensions—The Blind—Neglected Children—Juvenile Courts—Mother's Allowances—Soldiers' Dependent Children—Tobacco to Minors.	

A FEW FACTS

Historical—Size—Land Surface—Situation—Altitude—Rivers and Lakes—Population—Cities, Towns and Villages.....	41
Climate—Rainfall—Soil—National Wealth—Agricultural Wealth—Field Crops—Quality of Grain—Elevators—Flour.....	42
Live Stock—Poultry—Bees and Honey—Milk—Butter—Fish—Manufactures.....	43
Furs and Trapping—Forests—Minerals and Clays.....	44
Newspapers—Gas—Telephones.....	45
Railways—Banks—Libraries—Radios—Printing Plants—Water Power—Co-operation—Exhibitions—Meat Packing.....	46
Breweries—Electricity—Building—Institutions—Parks.....	47
Home Handicraft—Indians—Undeveloped Resources—Music and Drama—Art—Tourists.....	48



Saskatchewan—Play Ground of the West
(See inside back cover for booklets available).

Province of SASKATCHEWAN A Few Facts

Canada's GREAT NORTH WEST

EARLY HISTORY



THE YEAR 1688: In the year 1688 Radisson and Groseilliers with two ships, the EAGLET and the NONSUCH, left England for the Hudson Bay in search of a "Northwest Passage into the South Sea." Radisson in the EAGLET sailed as far as the Hudson Strait and then returned to England. Groseilliers, however, proceeded into the Hudson Bay and continued south to the shores of James Bay, which he reached in September. He spent the winter of 1688-9 there and returned to England in the following summer with the NONSUCH "loaded to the waterline with a cargo of furs."

Hudson's Bay Company: As a result of this voyage, The Hudson's Bay Company was organized. By its charter, granted by King Charles II, the Company became "the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors" of Canada's Great North West, with the sole right of "Trade and Commerce" in the area, and with power "to make laws, impose penalties and punishments, and to judge in all cases, civil and criminal, according to the laws of England."

Original Name: Prince Rupert's Land is the name by which Canada's Great North West was known while under control of the Hudson's Bay Company.



Tablet on Cairn, Battery Park

Early Inhabitants: The territory was not a vast uninhabited waste. Eskimos, as now, roamed over its northern portions, and various tribes of Indians inhabited the areas farther south. It was from these people, who captured the fur-bearing animals, that the white men of the early days secured the furs for shipment to Europe.

The Northwest Passage: One reason for the granting of a charter to The Hudson's Bay Company was "the discovery of a Northwest Passage into the South Sea." To discover this passage fascinated generations; it lured white

men west across seas and west over land across what is now known as the Dominion of Canada. The names of many of these adventurers, explorers and traders are perpetuated in place names all over the West.

The Central West: The discovery of that central portion of Canada's Great North West, of which the Province of Saskatchewan forms a part, is attributed to La Verendrye and his sons in 1731.

The Fur Trade: For many years the operations of the Hudson's Bay Company were retarded by wars between England and France and by opposition companies. In fact fur trading was not firmly established as a business until the Northwest Company of Montreal began operations in 1779. For many more years there was a constant struggle for supremacy until in 1821 the two companies—The Hudson's Bay and The Northwest—were amalgamated under the name of the former—The Hudson's Bay Company—which continued to exert the powers of its original charter until 1867.

1867-1905

July 1, 1867: On this date, July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), the first period in the working out of a great plan to unite all the British colonies of Northern North America, came to an end. "The Provinces of Canada (Upper and Lower), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," recites the British North America Act that came into force at this time, "shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada and on and after that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under the Name accordingly." The Act recited further: "Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario (Upper Canada), Quebec (Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick."

The Great West: As already suggested the "Fathers of Confederation," a number of years before 1867, had in view a union of all the British colonies of Northern North America. The B.N.A. Act, however, left a large part of what now is known as Canada out of the union, all that portion West of Ontario—the Great Northwest and British Columbia—the great central section having been under control of The Hudson's Bay Company since 1670; so, to make further progress towards the complete union in view, at the first session of the first parliament of the Dominion, provision was made for the opening of negotiations for the union of the Hudson Bay territory with the confederated provinces. In 1870 the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company were bought by Canada, and this vast territory, estimated at upwards of 2,300,000 square miles, was transferred to the Dominion. The sum paid was \$1,500,000. The right was allowed the Company to retain certain lands adjoining its stations, and also to "claim in any township or district within the fertile belt in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out." The "fertile belt" was defined as being bounded "on the south by the United States boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them."



Manitoba: In the same year, 1870, a portion of this vast area became the Province of Manitoba and the Lieutenant-Governor of this newly erected Province became, ex-officio, Lieutenant-Governor of the remaining area to be known as the North West Territory. To assist in the government of this Territory an Executive Council was appointed.

Districts: In 1875 the North West Territory was conceded a Lieutenant-Governor of its own, and in 1882 the southern portion was divided into four districts,—Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca—the remaining portion retaining the name of the North West Territory.

Saskatchewan and Alberta: In 1905 the Dominion Government, from these four provisional districts, created the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, leaving that portion north of the 60th parallel, now the North West Territories; this portion and the Yukon form part of the Dominion but are not incorporated as provinces.

The Provinces: Since July 1, 1867, five provinces have been incorporated and added, so that the Dominion of Canada now consists of nine provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, (the four original provinces), Prince Edward Island (added in 1873), Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Saskatchewan (1905), and Alberta (1905). Newfoundland is not a part of the Dominion of Canada.



The Province of SASKATCHEWAN

1905

Origin of Name: The name "Saskatchewan" is a corruption of an Indian expression signifying "rapid river" or "swift current." Originally it was applied to any river having such peculiarities but it finally became restricted to the great river (Saskatchewan) of the Western prairie fertile belt. The province received its name from this river.

Location: The Province of Saskatchewan constitutes the center of Canada's great western wheat belt. It is bounded on the north by the North West Territory (dividing line, 60° N.L.), on the west by the Province of Alberta (dividing line, 110th meridian), on the south by the states of Montana and North Dakota (dividing line, 49° N.L.), on the east by the Province of Manitoba (dividing line, east side of range 30, W. 2, north until it reaches the 2nd M., thence north along 2nd meridian).

Total Area: Saskatchewan extends along the border of the United States for a distance of 393 miles; its northern boundary has a length of 277 miles and it is 761 miles from north to south. The total area is 161,088,000 acres of which 5,323,520 acres are under water.

Arable Area: It is estimated that over 90 million acres of Saskatchewan land is capable of cultivation and the production of field crops. The area under crop in the year 1929 was 22,471,632 acres. According to the Canada Year Book, 1931, the total land area of the province is 152,304,000 acres; of this amount 93,458,000 acres are agricultural.

Capital: Regina City is the provincial capital; population, 53,354; situated in range 19 west of 2nd M., 100 miles north of the U.S.A.-Canadian boundary, on the main line of the C.P.R. Trans-Canada Railway; on Highway No. 1. Regina became a town in 1883.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Geographical Divisions: Somewhat more than the southern half of the province lies in Canada's great plains region; less than the northern half lies in the Laurentian Plateau.

Vegetation Divisions: The open prairie area consists of all that portion south of an irregular line commencing at a point on the Manitoba boundary 75 miles north of the U.S.A. line, running northwest to a few miles north of Saskatoon, and then west to a point on the Alberta boundary 200 miles north of the U.S.A. line. This area consists of about 70,000,000 acres. The park lands (prairie spotted with bluff) occupy a strip approximately 125 miles wide running northwest across the province just north of the open prairie. The northern portion is forest country. These three divisions, of course, are defined only approximately. Here and there over the southern area there are sections of park lands and here and there over the park lands area there are sections of open prairie.

Elevation: Generally speaking, Saskatchewan's elevation, above the sea level varies from 1,500 to 3,000 feet. Cypress Hills, in the southern prairie section, is 4,546 feet above—the highest point in the Province.

Surface Drainage: The main easterly slope, drains almost entirely into Hudson Bay eventually, though by widely separated courses. A considerable area in the northwest corner falls within the Arctic watershed, while a few smaller streams in the hilly sections adjoining the international boundary find their way through a maze of tributaries into the great Mississippi River.

The Arctic slope includes the Clearwater River, which flows westerly to join the Athabasca at McMurray, and the Cree and Black rivers, which drain into Lake Athabasca. Other lakes in this district are Cree, Black, Hatchet, and Wellaston, the latter being on the height of land between the Arctic and Hudson Bay slopes. From Lake Athabasca the flow follows the Slave River to Great Slave Lake, thence the mighty Mackenzie extends northerly to the Arctic coast.

The northern part of the Hudson Bay slope is drained by the Churchill River, of which the Beaver, Montreal, and Reindeer rivers are the main feeders in Saskatchewan. The principal lakes in this section are Reindeer, Lac La Ronge, Lac La Plonge, Montreal, Smoothstone, Dore, Primrose, Cold, Waterhen, Canoe, Ile a la Crosse, Clear, Buffalo, Peter Pond, and Island. The central parts of the plains are drained by the Saskatchewan River and its chief tributary, the South Saskatchewan, which joins it a few miles below Prince Albert. Other tributaries include the Battle, Sturgeon, Sturgeon-Weir, and Carrot, while the Red Deer River joins the South Saskatchewan just within the western boundary of the province. These waters flow into Lake Winnipeg at Grand Rapids, and are then carried to Hudson Bay by the great Nelson River.

The southeastern part of the province slopes quite perceptibly to the south and east, and is drained by the Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine and Souris rivers. The latter runs across the international boundary for some distance, then makes a sharp detour and returns north, joining the Assiniboine, which in turn joins the Red at Winnipeg. The Red River flows into the south end of Lake Winnipeg and waters from these various sources pass through it and swell the Nelson on its flow to Hudson Bay. The navigation of these rivers and lakes will be dealt with under transportation and communication.

Soil: Different varieties of soils are found in different parts of the province but the outstanding character of all Saskatchewan soils is the large proportion of vegetable matter and wealth in nitrogen content; this and the climate accounts for the production of No. 1 hard wheat unsurpassed in quality by that of any other country in the world. In some areas "scrub" must be cleared away before the ground can be cultivated. In other districts, stones must be removed. How-



Falls on The Churchill River

ever, almost everywhere, except in the Laurentian Plateau in the northeast corner, the soil is rich, due to the remains of countless generations of plant life; even in the Laurentian Plateau there is sufficient fertile soil to support forest growth.

Climate: Winters are bright and cold, but the atmosphere is dry and bracing; the lower temperatures are more invigorating than the more humid character of the climate of other sections. Winters in the southwestern area are mild due to the influence of chinook winds. Saskatchewan summers are sunny and the temperature seldom rises to such a peak as to be uncomfortable. The short periods of spring weather and that of the late autumn are among the most enjoyable in the world. There are over 2,200 hours of sunshine in a year.

VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE

Trees and Plants: The open country of the park and prairie regions is covered with native grasses and wild flowers. Between the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers are large forest belts. Poplar and birch predominate on the high lands, and fir, spruce and hemlock on the lower levels. In many parts of the province there is an abundance of wild fruit—raspberries, blueberries, saskatoons, gooseberries, strawberries, cherries. Practically all the cultivated berries and bush fruits are easily grown and give abundant yields in many localities. Hardy varieties of apples, cherries and plums have been developed in recent years and are being grown in an experimental way; these can be produced successfully wherever a proper tree shelter belt has been provided. A belt of commercial forest extends entirely across the northern portion of the province.



Road Through the Poplars

Animals: In the forest there are bears, wolves, mink, otter, foxes, moose, elk, deer and antelope. Skunks, muskrats, badgers, coyotes and rabbits are quite numerous in the prairie region. During summer months the lakes are frequented by thousands of water fowl while the rivers and lakes teem with fish. Almost all species of migratory birds thrive, but the most common are ducks, geese, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, partridge and pheasant. Fish, caught in almost all Saskatchewan waters, include whitefish, trout, pike, pickerel, tullibee, mullets, ling and sturgeon.

THE PEOPLE

Population: In 1856 the total population, including Indians, of the prairies was approximately 48,000. In 1901 it reached about 91,000. When the Province of Saskatchewan was created in 1905 the population within its area was estimated at 191,000; in 1911 it had increased to 492,432; in 1921 to 757,510; in 1931 to 921,785; and in 1936 to 930,893.

Racial Origin: According to the census of 1936 the racial origin of the people of the province was reported as follows: English, 204,245; Irish, 101,106; Scottish, 114,911; others, 6,322—total British, 426,584; French, 50,258; Austrian, 6,976; Belgian, 4,094; Bulgarian, 114; Czech-Slovak, 4,799; Danish, 6,247; Dutch, 19,497; Finnish, 2,085; German, 165,516; Greek, 527; Hebrew, 4,291; Hungarian, 13,826; Icelandic, 3,866; Italian, 982; Lithuanian, 461; Norwegian, 39,859; Polish, 25,997; Russian, 22,129; Roumanian, 7,797; Swedish, 22,048; Ukrainian, 75,984; Yugoslavic, 1,088; other Europeans, 296—total Europeans other than British, 478,737; Chinese, 2,697; Japanese, 115; Syrian, 733; other Asiatic, 59—total Asiatic, 3,604; Indians, 12,836; Negro, 410; various, 8,617; unspecified, 105—grand total, 930,893.



Original Canadians' Transportation

Canadian Born: Of Saskatchewan's total population, 653,714 are Canadian born—over 70 per cent. Of the remainder, over 86,000 are from Great Britain, and about 64,000 from the United States.

Rural, Urban: According to the census of 1936, the urban population was 280,371, a little over 30 per cent.; rural, 650,522, almost 70 per cent.

Literacy: 95.39 per cent. of the people over 10 years of age are able to read and write.

British Subjects: Of Saskatchewan's total population 882,167 are British subjects; 48,726 have not been naturalized.

Religions: According to the census of 1931, the population of this province, on the basis of religion, is tabulated as follows: Adventist, 3,381; Anglican, 126,837; Baptist, 22,613; Brethren, 1,099; Buddhist, 88; Christadelphian, 77; Christian, 1,098; Christian Science, 1,039; Church of Christ, Disciples, 1,601; Confucian, 1,231; Doukhobor, 7,956; Evangelical Association, 2,034; Friends (Quaker), 212; Greek Orthodox, 31,126; Holiness Movement, 539; International Bible Students, 3,152; Jewish, 5,047; Lutheran, 113,676; Mennonite (inc. Hutterite), 31,358; Mormon, 1,607; no religion, 2,504; Pagan, 1,150; Pentecostal, 4,970; Plymouth Brethren, 432; Presbyterian, 67,954; Protestant, 1,734; Roman Catholic, 233,979; Salvation Army, 2,015; Unitarian, 328; United Brethren in Christ, 65; United Church, 243,399; all other (various), 6,451; not given, 1,053—total, 921,785.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway Mileage: Despite its extensive area, Saskatchewan is well served by a network of provincial highways, main market and local feeder roads. There are 210,000 miles of road allowances, 25,000 miles of main market roads and 7,806 miles of provincial highways. Of the graded mileage 2,806 miles are gravel surfaced and 139 miles have bituminous-gravel surface. Of the 1,399 miles not constructed up to provincial standard the major portion can be classified as "fair earth road."

Highway Maintenance: The 6,407 miles of graded or gravel surfaced (improved provincial highways) are maintained by the Department of Highways and Transportation.



All roads, other than improved provincial highways and approximately 1,000 miles of colonization roads, are under the control of the rural municipality in which they are situated. When funds are avail-

Highways Over Open Prairie

able from revenue account, the Department of Highways and Transportation makes direct grants to rural municipalities to assist in the construction and maintenance of main market roads.

Motor Licenses: Every motor vehicle must be licensed and display plates. Every operator of a motor vehicle must be licensed. No license is granted to any person of the age of 16 years or under.



Railway to The Hudson Bay

Speed Limit: The maximum speeds allowed for the various motor vehicles follow: (a) loaded trucks, 25 miles per hour; (b) unloaded trucks, 35 miles per hour; (c) a motor vehicle passing a horse drawn vehicle or a horse and driver, 25 miles per hour; (d) passing another car going in the opposite direction, 35 miles per hour.

Reckless Driving: Reckless, negligent, or dangerous driving and racing on the public highway is strictly prohibited.

Number of Licenses: During 1936, the Motor License Branch reported that 81,606 private auto licenses had been issued as well as 20,220 truck licenses. In addition there were licenses issued for 695 dealers, 15 wreckers, 444 motorcycles, 2,078 chauffeurs, 872 garages, 2,779 trailers and 126,454 operators.

Railways: The province is well supplied by both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railway systems. The accommodation provided by both systems is unsurpassed. Saskatchewan's system of 8,631 miles is directly connected with the railway to the Hudson Bay.

Airways: There is excellent accommodation for travel by air. Regular service by plane is provided between a number of urban centres and from northern cities to as far north as Goldfields on Lake Athabasca.

Bus Service: The bus service of the province is well up to that of other provinces. Travellers who prefer to use this type of transportation will find the officials and other employees courteous and efficient.

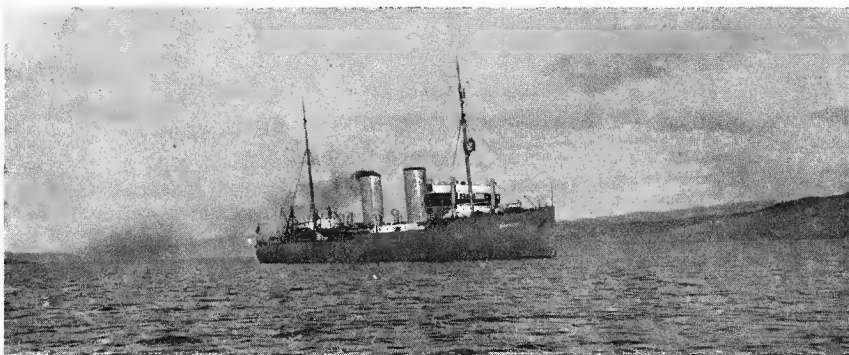
Navigation: Many of the larger lakes are navigable for quite large craft and flat bottom boats are in use successfully on such rivers as the Saskatchewan and Nelson.



COMMUNICATION

Telegraph: A network of telegraph lines cover the whole settled area and in the great north country there are many points connected by wire with the settlements farther south.

Telephone: The long distance telephone lines are owned and operated by the government. Practically all branch lines are owned and operated by over 1,200 small local companies. There are over 40,000 subscribers in urban centers and 70,000 rural. The provincial system is linked up with systems of the other provinces, the United States and Mexico. Residents of the province may also converse over telephone lines with Great Britain and other countries of Europe. Saskatchewan has more telephones per capita than any other country in the world with the possible exception of Sweden.



Entering Churchill Harbour

Radio: There are six radio broadcasting stations in the province, and receiving sets per head of population are quite in pace with other parts of Canada.

Air Mail: Accommodation for mail by plane is also keeping pace with the service in other parts of the Dominion.

Post Offices: Postal service is well up to the standard of other areas of the Dominion.



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



THE PRAIRIES: Miles upon miles of waving grain is something unusual and fascinating to tourists from more densely settled areas, but this province is not all a treeless, open prairie by any means. All over the whole settled area are hundreds of beautiful lakes surrounded by trees—beautiful resorts where fishing, bathing, boating and other sports may be enjoyed or a quiet holiday may bring rest and recuperation.

The Play Ground of the West: In addition to Prince Albert National and seven provincial parks—Manitou, Katepwa, Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain, Greenwater Lake, Good Spirit Lake and Moose Mountain—there are beautiful lakes bordered with trees in almost every locality. Here are beautiful summer resorts where picnicking, bathing, boating and fishing may be enjoyed under ideal conditions. Almost all species of migratory birds and feathered game may be found in all parts, while in the northland caribou, moose, elk, deer and other big game offer inducements to the sportsman. For those athletically inclined practically every town and village has its own tennis court, golf course and baseball diamond. In the winter skating, hockey, basketball, badminton and other indoor games may be enjoyed. Saskatchewan has earned well the title, Play Ground of the West.

Tourist Traffic: In addition to tourists from the other provinces of Canada, a large number visit Saskatchewan from the United States. Ports of Entry where American visitors are required to report to the Canadian Customs are: Elmore, Northgate, North Portal, Estevan, Marienthal, Radcliffe, Fairlawn, Willow Creek, Regway, Big Muddy, Big Beaver, East Poplar River, West Poplar River, Val



The "Mountie" Shows the Way

Marie and Treelon. Tourists' automobiles and travellers' vehicles may be admitted into Saskatchewan for purposes of touring and pleasure under a permit for a period of sixty days. On application to a collector or sub-collector of national revenue this permit may be extended another thirty days. **TOURIST TRIPS** is a complete booklet guide for tourists who desire to visit Saskatchewan. These booklets are available from the Bureau of Publications, Legislative Building, Regina, free of charge.

Tourists: Over 27,000 tourists visited Prince Albert National Park in 1937. 14,238 tourists came to this province by railway in 1936. 24,531 tourist cars entered Saskatchewan directly from the United States in 1936; 6,572 of these entered for periods of over 48 hours.

Tourist Business: Tourists spent \$822,000 in Saskatchewan during 1935, and \$959,000 in 1936. Tourists from Saskatchewan spent \$774,000 in the U.S.A. in 1936—a balance of trade in favour of this province of \$185,000.

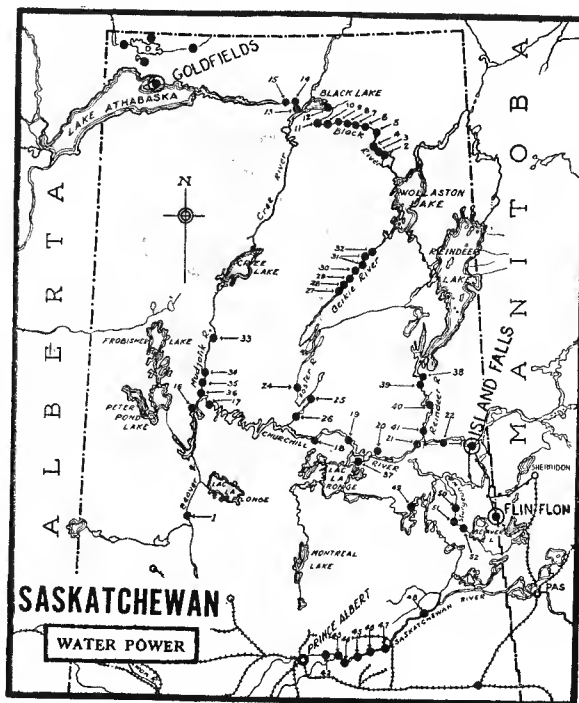
NATURAL RESOURCES



FORESTS: For the preservation of forest resources, large tracts, 15 in all, 5¾ million acres, have been set aside as forest reserves. The public are allowed to use these reserves for outdoor camping and recreation. In addition the Prince Albert National Park consists of 1,377 square miles. See booklet. The area is well wooded. Birds, moose, caribou, elk, deer and bear are plentiful. Hunting in the park is forbidden. Fishing in season is allowed. Commercial forests stretch across the province between the southern settled area and the mining area farther north. This forest area measures approximately 50,000 square miles. Some of the more important waters are the following rivers: Saskatchewan, Carrot, Torch, Sturgeon, Beaver; and the following lakes: Cumberland, Amisk, Candle, Montreal, Smoothstone, Dore, Cold and Primrose.

This forest area is estimated to contain 8,000 million board feet of merchantable lumber, over 175 million cords of pulp-wood, an almost unlimited supply of fence posts, poles and cord-wood, and 75 million cords of railway ties. Lath and shingles are sawn from spruce. The principal trees are alder, ash, aspen, birch, cherry, cedar, cotton wood, elm, fir, maple, oak, pine, poplar, spruce, tamarack and willow. The net value of forest production in 1929 was \$5,291,482.

WATER
POWER
SITES
—
65 Sites Report
Over a Million
Horse Power



Water Power: Provincial water-power sites (65 are reported) are all, except one, north of the city of Prince Albert. That operated by the Flin Flon mine on the northwest border of the province develops 75,000 h.p. The estimated maximum h.p. of a number of sites follow: Beaver R., 2,300; Black R., 217,902; Churchill R., 366,400; Foster R., 2,728; Geika R., 7,359; Hudjatik R., 1,732; Rapid R., 5,700; Reindeer R., 106,180; Saskatchewan R., 316,180; Sturgeon R., 5,730—total, 1,032,531 h.p. A study of the power possibilities of every stream is continuing.

Fish: Because this province is known to be an inland area, few people appreciate the value of its inland water resources. Apart from the navigability of many of its rivers and lakes there is an immense asset in the fish that inhabit these waters. The northern part of the Province of Saskatchewan offers great possibilities in the matter of fish supply. Its numerous lakes and rivers, many of which are of vast proportions, with their deep, clear, cold waters, make an ideal and extensive region for the exploitation of inland freshwater fisheries. The rugged nature of these northern districts is favourable to such an enterprise. The broken, rocky surface of the ground, with forests of spruce and birch, lend to the numerous lakes and rivers scattered throughout the area a depth and clearness of water not found in the plains. Cool and shaded by summer and sheltered by winter the waters are ideal for fish life. The numerous rapids from lake to lake keep the waters fresh and running. The forests breed insect life for fish food in summer time and give shelter to the fisherman in winter.

The fishing industry is as yet in its infancy. The remoteness of the fishing districts and the lack of transportation facilities have heretofore hindered its development. The chief operations have been conducted, up to the present, by the great trading companies of the north, but there exists a large field for individual enterprise. There is scarcely a river or lake in the whole province that does not contain an abundance of fish.

YOU
CATCH
THE
WHOPPERS
IN
THIS
PROVINCE



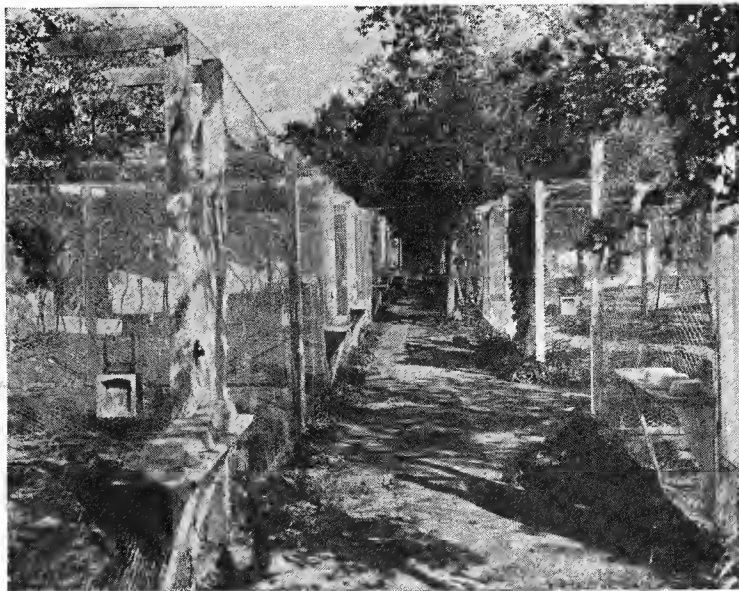
On the Beach of a Saskatchewan Lake

Commercial fishing is carried on in the Saskatchewan River and numerous northern lakes such as La Ronge, Primrose, Athabasca, Reindeer, Cold, Jackfish, Turtle, Ile a la Crosse, La Plonge, Montreal, Cumberland, Waterhen and Peter Pond. Fish landed by commercial fishermen in 1935 had a market value of \$312,339. Next to whitefish in importance come trout with landings in 1935 worth \$20,881. Pickerel, pike, tullibee, mullet, ling, sturgeon and goldeye are also included in the commercial catch. Pike, pickerel, trout and bass are the principal fish caught with hook and line. The value of Saskatchewan fisheries has been assessed at \$20,000,000.

Furs: Notwithstanding the fact that hunting, trapping and fur-trading have been carried on in Saskatchewan's great north for 250 years, this portion of the province may still justly claim to be The Playground of the West, also, to rank high among the greatest hunter-trapper-fur-trader areas of North America. True, the buffalo, which once trod the plains in countless numbers, have passed along, yet there still remain an almost unlimited number of the original fur-bearing animals that roam through forest and over park, marsh and rocky stretches—a wonderland just as the Creator fashioned it, unspoiled, untouched by the fingers of civilization. The principal fur-bearing animals are: Badger, bear, beaver, coyote, ermine, fisher, fox (cross, red, silver and white), lynx, marten (sable), mink, muskrat, otter, skunk, wild cat, wolf and wolverine. Nearly two million pelts were taken in 1924. The value of pelts taken in 1935 amounted to \$1,263,056.



Fur Farming: This industry is rapidly becoming one of the province's important industries. In 1936 the value of fur ranches and animals was estimated at well over a million dollars. At present writing there are 349 fur ranches upon which are raised silver foxes, mink, racoon, skunk, martin, fisher and other fur-bearing animals; their total value is placed well over half a million dollars.

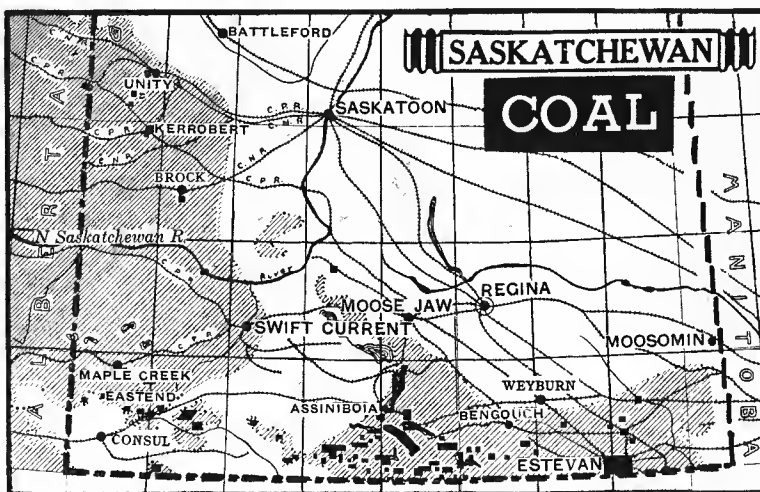


A Silver Fox Farm in Saskatchewan

Mines: The northeast corner of the province extends into the Laurentian Plateau—the Precambrian Shield—in which area probably the greatest number of Canadian minerals is found. That the portion in Saskatchewan has produced less than those portions in other provinces may be because it is not so close to settled areas and because it is not so easily accessible. Nevertheless, during the past few years there has been greater activity in the area and some very valuable discoveries have been made. In 1935, there were 223 plants or mines in the province; capital employed \$11,390,801; men employed, 1,457; wages paid,

\$1,343,041; net sales, \$2,869,351. In 1936 the mineral production was estimated at nearly seven million dollars.

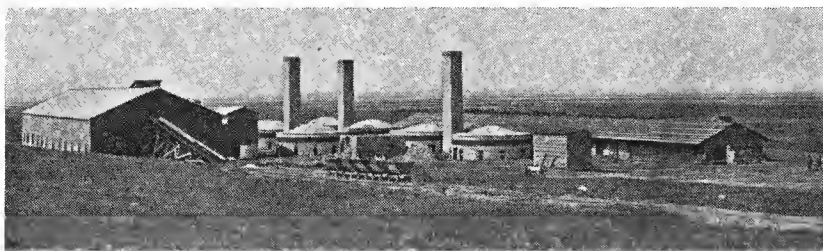
Metallic Minerals: Bog iron ores are found at Wapawekka Lake, copper-zinc at Flin Flon; gold bearing copper sulphides at Lac la Ronge; gold, quartz at Amisk Lake; gold, placer along the North Saskatchewan River and Waterhen River; glass sands at Wapawekka Lake; iron and gold at Athabaska Lake; iron pyrites at Reindeer Lake; limestone at Amisk Lake, Cumberland Lake and Lac la Ronge; manganite at Jumping-into-the-water Lake; marl at Sturgeon Lake; talc schist at Pipestone Lake; iron, nickel, silver and copper at Athabaska lake; nickel at Axis Lake; copper-nickel with platinum values at Rottenstone Lake; mixed sulphide ore consisting of iron, nickel, lead, zinc and copper at Reindeer Lake.



The Black Areas Indicate the Location of Coal Deposits

Coal: Lignite coal is found over a very large area in the open prairies in the south of the province. Most of the larger production centres are in the vicinity of Estevan. It is estimated that this territory contains sixty billion tons. About a million tons a year are being marketed.

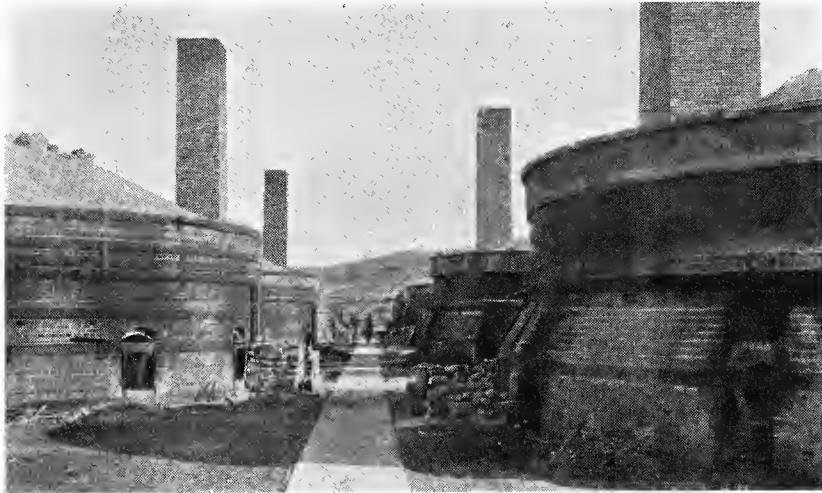
Limestone is valuable as a source of building stone, lime and cement material. Extensive outcrops of limestone occur in northern Saskatchewan near Cumber-



Brick Yard at Claybank

land House, south of Amisk Lake and north of Lac la Ronge. Drift boulders, probably from this source, are found in the Prince Albert-Saskatoon area. The provincial University buildings at Saskatoon are built of boulders taken from the drift.

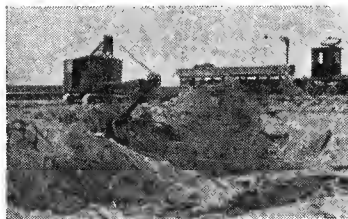
Volcanic Ash is found near Swift Current. It is used in the manufacture of polishing pastes and cleansers. Other deposits occur at Gull Lake, south of Beechy, north of Swift Current along the Saskatchewan River, and extensively in the Twelve Mile Lake valley near St. Victor.



Fire Brick and Clay Kilns

Pottery Clay: The clays in the Lake-of-the-Rivers district are the most centrally located of Saskatchewan's pottery clays, being approximately fifty miles south of Moose Jaw. Four miles east of Willocks a large exposure occurs within a few hundred yards of the railway. At Readlyn and Verwood there are still others not much further removed from transportation. The majority of white clays in this district are of the ball or semi-china type, burning nearly white in some cases. Besides these excellent light burning clays, there are others of the stoneware type, as well as semi-refractories, suitable for sewer pipe, terra cotta enamelware, and ordinary fire brick for stove linings. Among the most important clay fields of Saskatchewan is that of the Eastend-Ravenscrag district in the Cypress Hills, near the southwest corner of this province. The clays hereabouts are of the earthenware and stoneware types.

Sodium Sulphate: More than 200 alkali deposits, composed almost entirely of sodium sulphate, have been located in Saskatchewan. Sodium sulphate occurs naturally both in the crystalline form of Glauber's salt and in solution in water. Sodium sulphate has three trade forms—salt cake, Glauber's salt, and nitre cake. In the form of salt cake, sodium sulphate is used in making wood pulp, plate glass, window glass, bottles, and water glass. Glauber's salt is used in dyeing, tanning, and medicinally, especially for the treatment of cattle as a constituent of so-called stock food. Nitre cake is used as a substitute for sulphuric acid for many purposes as in metal pickling, in absorbing ammonia, and in making fertilizer.



Dredging Sodium Sulphate

Bentonite: This colloidal clay is found in quantities in the Eastend and the St. Victor districts. Though not at present utilized on a large scale, research work indicates that it will become of industrial importance. It is used in the manufacture of insecticidal sprays, as a filler for textile fabrics, for de-inking newsprint, clarifying oils and fats, as an absorbent in the dye industry, for the manufacture of face creams, and as a water softener.

Mineral Oil: The sedimentary area of the province offers favourable prospecting ground for the rock oils and gas, but up to the present little has been done to ascertain the possibilities of these fields. Successful drilling on the Alberta boundary has encouraged development here and experimental drilling is in progress at several points, and large areas have been leased.



Oil Refinery

Radium: Pitchblende containing radium, the most valuable mineral in the world, is found in the vicinity of Lake Athabaska and at points farther north of the boundary of the province.



"Harvesting" Sodium Sulphate

Note: For the location of sodium sulphate, brick, pottery and fire clays, see map on the back of the title page.

AGRICULTURE



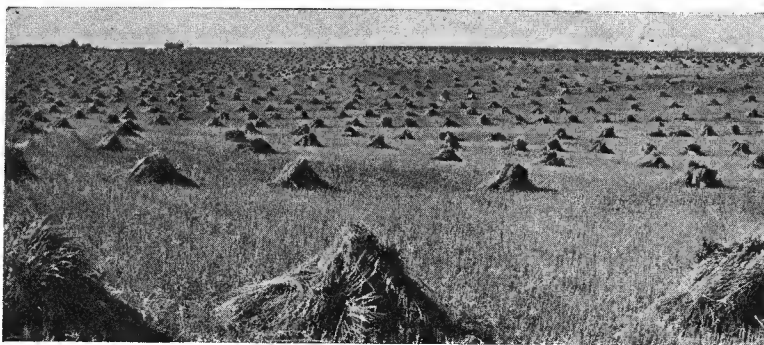
The Basic Industry: Agriculture is Saskatchewan's basic industry. Seven out of every ten people live on the land; the average size of farm is approximately 320 acres. Rural people at present are giving more attention to "mixed farming"; in addition to growing wheat and other cereals, farmers are producing honey, dairy and garden products, and raising more cattle, sheep and swine. Practically all the people who live in the towns and cities are engaged in commercial work of some kind having to do with the great farming communities surrounding them.

Saskatchewan Wheat: Saskatchewan is recognized far and wide as being the home of the world's best No. 1 hard wheat. In twenty-five international grain shows, held since 1911, Saskatchewan exhibitors were awarded twelve championships and a large number of minor prizes. The "wheat kings", as the championship winners are called, include: Seager Wheeler, Ros-

thern; Paul Gerlach, Allan; J. S. Fields, Regina; J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda; R. O. Wyler, Luseland, and Frank Isaackson, Elfros.

Commencing with 26 million bushels produced in 1905, the production has reached a total of 321,215,000 bushels in one year. The ten year average, 1920 to 1929 inclusive, was 214,431,957 bushels.

Oats: The area sown to oats varies from half a million in 1905 to over five million acres. Over five million bushels were produced in 1925. The ten year average, 1920 to 1929, was 147,531,600 bushels.



A Saskatchewan Wheat Field

Barley: 30,755,000 bushels were produced in 1929 from an area of 2,228,604 acres; this was considered to be a poor crop. In 1928, 44,266,000 bushels were produced from 1,621,463 acres. The ten year average for the same period was 22,966,143 bushels.

Flax: The best yields of flax were in 1912 and 1913 amounting to over 14 million bushels in 1912 and over 11½ million in 1913. The average production is about five million bushels. The ten year average for the same period was 4,318,775 bushels.

Rye: The greatest crop of rye was grown in 1922,—16,164,000 bushels. The average for the same ten year period was 7,973,590.

Potatoes: The average crop of potatoes for the same ten year period amounted to 3,474,700 centals (100 pounds).



Saskatchewan Born and Prize Stock

Horses: There were 905,600 horses in the province in 1936, the three most popular breeds being Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians. The average half-

section farm supports twelve head of horses including colts. The quality of Saskatchewan horses is high, breeders winning many Canadian and international championships.

Cattle: Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus are the principal three types of beef cattle. Farmers whose main revenue is from milk usually keep Shorthorns, Holsteins or Ayreshires. An estimate of the number of cattle on December 1, 1936, has been placed at 1,286,200.



Herd of Saskatchewan Cattle

Sheep: In 1936 it was estimated that there were 342,500 sheep and lambs, for the most part Shropshires, Oxfords and Border Leicesters. The wool clip for 1936 was valued at \$167,000.

Swine: The bacon type hog is rapidly becoming the popular type; the most popular breed is the Yorkshire; second in popularity is the Berkshire and then the Tamworth. A census of the swine population in 1936 revealed that farmers owned 666,920 head.



Sheep and Lambs on the Range

Poultry: Barred Plymouth Rock, White Wyandottes, Leghorns, and Orpingtons are the most popular breeds of chickens raised on Saskatchewan farms. Ducks, geese and turkeys are also raised extensively. In 1936 there were approximately 700,000 turkeys in the province. The value of poultry products in 1936 amounted to \$7,200,000.

Beekeeping: There were 2,988 beekeepers in 1936, a total of 17,062 colonies. Although wintering is a serious problem, more and more farmers are turning to the production of honey. About 90 per cent. of the honey harvested in Saskatchewan is secured from sweet clover which produces a light, uniformly high quality, well received on the British market. In 1936 honey products netted beekeepers \$263,114.

Dairying: The value of dairy products, milk, cream, cheese, ice cream, in 1935 amounted to \$15,062,200. The greatest development in dairying has occurred in the northeastern part of the province. In July, 1936, the total output of creamery butter amounted to 4,168,304 pounds, the second month in the history of the province that more than four million pounds of creamery butter was manufactured.

Miscellaneous: Other field and garden crops grown to round out the well balanced farm are: beans, peas, corn, roots, hay, clover, alfalfa.



URBAN INDUSTRIES

All Industries: There are no very large manufacturing centres in this province. The great mass of urban dwellers are engaged in services, principally distribution, directly connected with the farm. However, considering the short period since settlement on the prairies commenced, and the great distance inland, commendable progress in the establishment and development of urban industries has been made. According to the Canada Year Book, in 1935 there were 880 manufacturing establishments; capital invested, \$66,271,171; employees, 6,355; salaries and wages paid, \$6,524,411; cost of materials used, \$28,046,921; gross value of products, \$46,821,502. The figures that follow are for the year 1934 when 845 establishments were reported.



An Open Prairie Village

Detail of 689 Urban Industries

Industry	Number	Capital	Wages	Value of Products
Flour and Feed.....	84	\$13,008,132	\$ 617,738	\$11,794,973
Petroleum Products	10	5,306,838	501,292	5,944,278
Butter and Cheese	70	3,496,785	755,415	5,813,243
Meat Packing	6	2,560,242	585,019	5,621,232
Electricity	127	25,484,592	751,221	4,229,402
Printing and Publishing.....	128	2,628,051	1,013,265	2,171,787
Bakery Products	159	2,041,970	429,695	1,622,100
Breweries	9	3,505,755	246,987	1,271,306
Laundry and Dyeing.....	16	816,086	196,225	370,479
Saw Mills	80	457,660	129,815	370,356



A Park Land Prairie Village

Automobiles: A large assembling plant was built in Regina a few years ago but, after operating for a time, was closed down. The plant, however, was remodelled and re-opened in the fall of 1937. At present writing it is operating to full capacity. Approximately 600 people are employed.

Miscellaneous: In addition to the industries already mentioned, may be added many others of a smaller character in the aggregate—brick and tile, pottery, sheet metal products, sash and door, plumbing, construction, clothing, fur products, paint, varnish, boots and shoes, furniture, chemicals, monuments, tents, aerated beverages, gasoline, and a number of others.

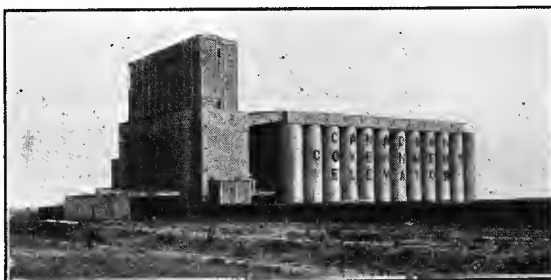
CO-OPERATION



ASKATCHEWAN maintains a Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the administration of co-operative legislation, and the furnishing of information on co-operative principles and practices. There are over 500 co-operative organizations in the province.

Special Legislation: The following co-operatives are (1937) operating under special legislation: The Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited; The Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited; The Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers', Limited; The Saskatchewan Poultry Pool, Limited; The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited; The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association; The Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited; The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards, Limited; The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards, Limited, and The Consumers' Co-operative Refineries, Limited.

Co-operative Marketing: The following are incorporated (1937) under The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act: The Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited; The Maple Creek Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited; The Biggar Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited; The Marshall Oat Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited; The White Fox Alfalfa Seed Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited; The Saskatchewan R.O.P. Breeders' Hatchery Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited; and The Battlefords Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited.



A Central Elevator

Other Associations: Under the Co-operative Associations Act there are 349 trading associations operating—stores, oil stations, bulk commodities; 16 trading and community halls; 130 community halls; 24 community pastures; one book supply association.

Credit Union: Twelve credit unions (1937) have been organized.

Business Done

Wheat Pool: The wheat pool (Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited) was organized in 1924. In 1937 the organization had 106,618 shareholders, 1,085 country elevators and an extensive terminal elevator system. The combined capacity of the system is in excess of sixty million bushels. Up to the end of the 1937 crop year, it is estimated that the pool elevators had handled about 928 million bushels of all grains since 1925. A central selling agency is controlled by a board of directors representing the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and similar organizations in Manitoba and Alberta.

Live Stock Pool: The live stock pool (Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers, Limited) was organized in 1926. The organization operates sales agencies in Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Regina and St. Boniface, Manitoba. Stockyards are operated at Saskatoon and Regina; an abattoir is operated at Saskatoon. The pool has marketed (1937) live stock valued at \$31,253,392.

Poultry Pool: The Saskatchewan Poultry Pool was organized in 1926. The central selling agency operated by the Saskatchewan and Manitoba pools has been active in developing the British market for western poultry producers.

Co-operative Creameries: Creameries operated upon the co-operative plan have been in operation in Saskatchewan since the province was organized. In 1917 the various creameries were amalgamated—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited. In 1927 amalgamation with a large privately owned concern took place. Unfavourable economic conditions necessitated the operation of the creamery system under the supervision of the government. Since that time the position of the creamery system has improved steadily. It is possible that, as soon as economic conditions permit, the producers will resume ownership of the organization.

Dairy Pool: The Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association Limited, was organized by milk shippers in the vicinity of Saskatoon in 1927. The pool has a processing plant in Saskatoon from which milk and table cream are sold to local distributors. It operates creameries at Biggar and Kamsack, and a cheese factory at Leroy.

Seed Pool: The seed pool (Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers' Limited) was organized in 1924 and operates modern seed cleaning facilities at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

Alfalfa Seed Marketing: The White Fox Alfalfa Seed Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association was organized in 1935 in a district, which is rapidly gaining recognition as one of the best districts in Western Canada for the production of alfalfa seed. It has a membership of over five hundred.

Stockyards: The Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards (Northern and Southern) were organized in 1919. With the development of cattle production under range conditions in certain areas of the province, and the rapid expansion of grain growing supplemented by live stock production, the necessity for a market and distribution point for feeder cattle between ranches and farms, led to the organization of co-operative activities.

Wool Growers (Saskatchewan Section): The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers was organized in 1918, the result being that several marketing agencies operating in the various provinces united to form one organization. The Saskatchewan section has had an excellent record in increasing the returns to its members.

Hatchery: The first co-operative hatchery to be organized in Canada by R.O.P. (record of production) breeders exclusively was incorporated in 1937, the object being to secure a better market for chicks from flocks of R.O.P. breeders, who make a special effort regarding improved production methods under the supervision of the officials of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Municipal Hail: The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association has developed steadily since 1916, and few co-operative organizations have rendered a better service to the farmers of Saskatchewan. In 1936 the total net risk carried was \$21,608,209 or \$4.00 per acre.

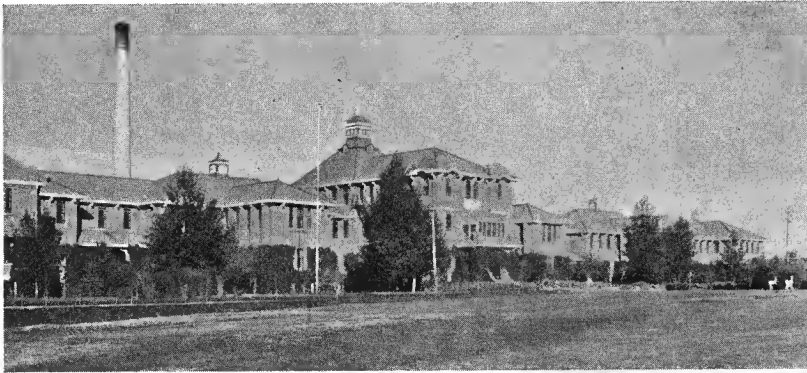
Wholesale: The Co-operative Wholesale Society was formed in 1928, the shares being held by co-operative trading associations. Since that time the organization has had a steady growth, the sales during 1937 being in excess of half a million dollars. Over 80 trading associations own fully paid up shares in the society and the organization furnishes the majority of trading associations in the province with bulk commodities and petroleum products.

Consumers' Refineries: The first co-operative refinery in Canada, if not on this continent, was formed by a group of co-operative oil associations in 1935. The capital in the refinery is owned, for the most part, by co-operative associations, and the refinery dividends are made available to member associations on a patronage basis.

Trading: Interest in the consumers' co-operative movement is increasing steadily as a means of improving the purchasing power of farmers and other classes of the population. The 230 trading associations, reporting on the business done in 1936, did a business of \$2,896,517.

PUBLIC HEALTH

This province has done much pioneering in the field of public health. It is the first province in Canada to provide free treatment for tuberculosis, for the establishment of rural health districts, and for grappling with the menace of cancer as a public health problem. Since 1921 Saskatchewan has been able to boast of a lower death rate than any other country recording vital statistics.



Mental Hospital, North Battleford

Departmental Activities consist of child welfare, communicable diseases, school nurses (10), sanitation, laboratories, vital statistics, venereal diseases. A graduate dietician, to serve the smaller hospitals, is supplied by the department.

Hospitals: There are 57 hospitals (2 mental) in the province; 55 of these contain 3,731 beds, or nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ beds per 1,000 people; 15 conduct training schools for nurses.



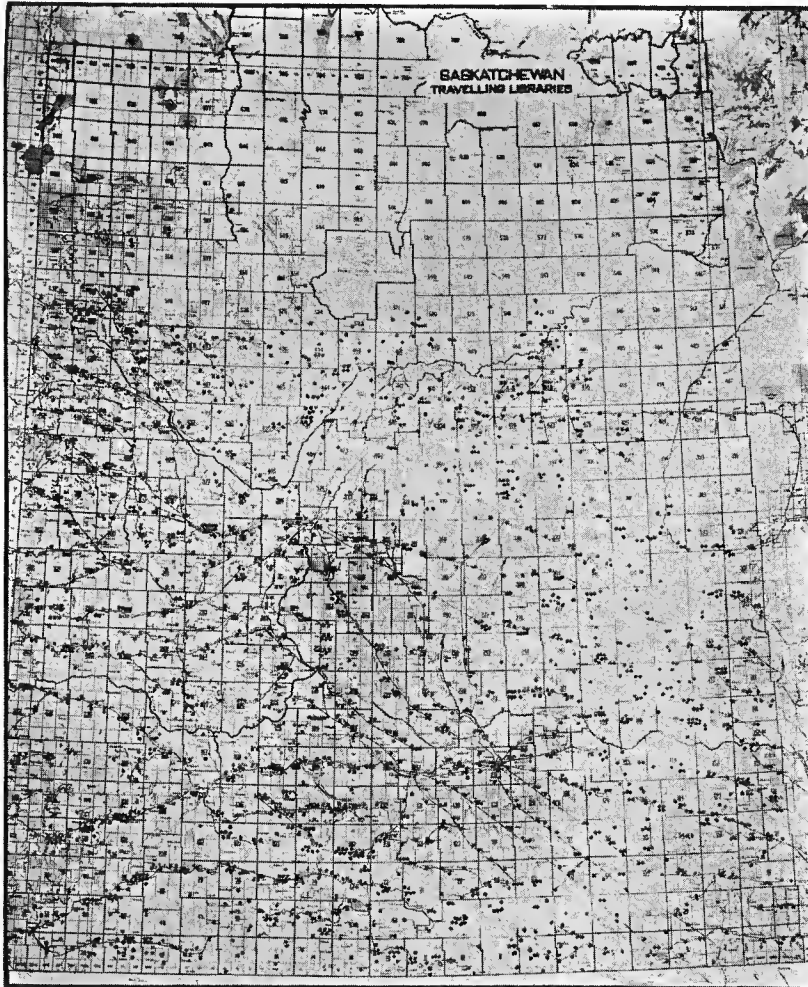
*Tubercular
Hospital
at
Fort San*

Tuberculosis: Three tuberculosis sanatoria with 662 beds provide free treatment for this ailment.

Mental Hospitals: Two mental hospitals, at Weyburn and North Battleford, provide accommodation for more than 2,000 patients.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

Legislative Library: This library is situated in the east wing on the second floor of the Legislative Building in Regina. It is principally for reference and for use of the legislature and the public service. It is one of the most up-to-date and comprehensive in Canada.



The Dots Indicate the Distribution of Travelling Library Boxes

Open Shelf: The open shelf is a lending library by mail; reference, history, literature, education, economics, etc., are well represented. There is also a section of standard fiction. It contains approximately 14,000 books.

Travelling: The travelling library contains approximately 130,000 books. These are loaned to outlying districts in boxes containing 50 to 60 books. There are 1,933 of these boxes now (1937) in circulation throughout the province.

EDUCATION

Districts, Funds: The school district is the unit for local education; public schools, to which attendance is compulsory, are maintained throughout the province, being supported by a provincial fund (grants) and by local taxation. Funds for high schools are raised by the municipalities concerned, assisted by government grants. The School Act provides for the establishment of schools wherever necessary, and any portion of the province with an area not exceeding twenty square miles may be organized into a school district, provided there are residing therein ten children of school age, and four persons, each of whom is liable to be assessed for school purposes.

School Statistics (1934-1935): Number of schools, 5,109; number of pupils in schools maintained by public taxation: rural, 130,162; village, 36,204; town, 18,717; city, 25,862. Total, 210,945.



A Country Schoolhouse on the Prairie

Average Daily Attendance: Rural, 94,974.64; village, 29,432.41; town, 15,824.58; city, 22,549.91. Total, 162,781.54.

Schools, Students: Number of public school districts (1934), 5,096; number of public school districts erected in 1935, 27; number of school districts (1935), 5,123; high school attendance, 7,335; vocational school attendance, 3,055; total enrolment in all high school grades, 35,758; correspondence school students, 534; public school correspondence students, 635; total enrolment in evening vocational schools (1935-1936), 1,258.

Normal School Attendance (teachers in training): 1906, 183; 1910, 397; 1920, 827; 1930, 1,932; 1935, 1,326.

Examinations: Departmental examinations, which formerly were held for grades eight to twelve inclusive, are now held for grades eleven and twelve only, and third year vocational students. The department provides standard examination tests on the work of grades eight, nine and ten to be used by the teachers of these grades.

Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children: The total number of students receiving assistance during the year 1935 was 585. Correspondence school instruction is free to soldiers and their children.

Inspection of Schools: At the beginning of 1935 there were 38 inspectors of public schools, and 2 inspectors of high schools. The total number of inspections made during the year by the inspectors of public schools was 9,338, and of high schools 583.

Book Bureau: Towards the close of 1935 plans were completed for the opening of a book bureau to handle free readers, and to supply to dealers on a discount basis all the authorized texts for both elementary and high schools, so that pupils throughout the province might obtain these books at uniform prices. A superintendent was appointed who took over his duties on February 1, 1936.

Saskatchewan Government Correspondence School: During 1935 the total enrolment of pupils in the elementary school grades receiving full instruction

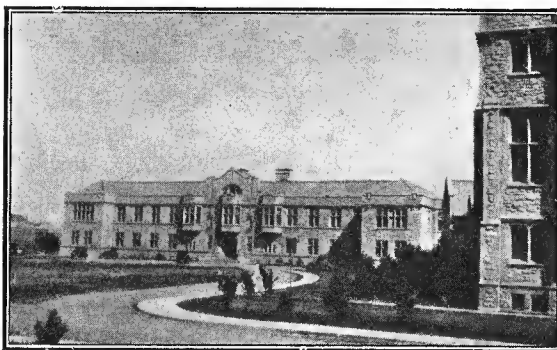
from the school was 635. In addition, lesson outlines were supplied to 270 pupils whose work was supervised and corrected by some competent person residing in the district. The enrolment of pupils receiving full instruction in the high school grades was 534. The number of pupils enrolled in these grades in rural schools receiving the lesson outlines was 6,835. The work of these pupils is corrected by the teachers in their own schools. As in past years, many teachers availed themselves of correspondence courses for reference purposes. There are also radio broadcast lessons given in certain subjects for grades nine and ten.

School for the Deaf: The total enrolment (1934-5) was 124, seven pupils being enrolled for the first time. As far as possible the pupils follow the regular course of studies for the province. The project method is stressed. Good progress is being made in language development, and definite improvement in speech and lip-reading. Vocational instruction is given. In co-operation with the College of Agriculture a class in animal husbandry is conducted. Recreational activities are well looked after.

Industrial School for Boys: On May 1, 1935, there were 22 boys in the school. During the next year there were 43 additional and 29 withdrawals. The time a boy spends in the institution varies from one month to two years, the average being nine and one-half months. The classroom work is under the direction of a duly qualified teacher, while special work in nature science and agriculture is taken by a member of the staff who is a graduate of the College of Agriculture. Other special features are manual training, mechanics, first aid and physical education.

Health Services: The visit of the school nurse has been of importance in improving the health of the children in the rural schools.

Oratory Contests: These are held in many centers with increased interest. The winners at the local centers compete for the finals in the Bryant Oratorical Contest.



*College
of
Agriculture,
Saskatoon*

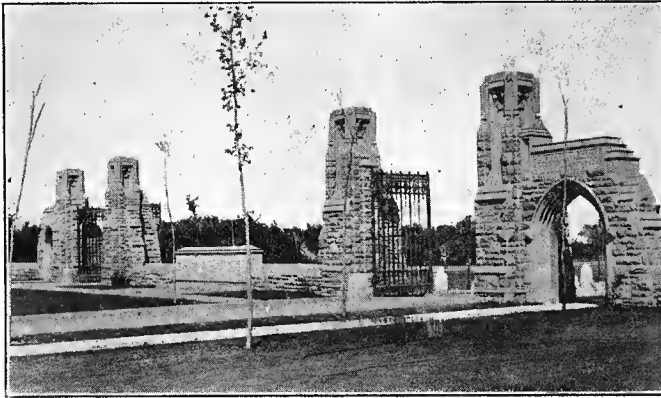
Thirty Years' Educational Progress

1905		1935
896.....	Number of School Districts.....	5,123
25,191.....	Enrolment of Students (all Schools).....	221,413
173.....	Length of School Year (days).....	200
None.....	Collegiates and High Schools.....	18
None.....	Schools doing Continuations and High School Work.....	652
None.....	Correspondence Schools (Gov.).....	1
None.....	School for the Deaf (Gov.).....	1
None.....	Technical Schools.....	3
None.....	Normal Schools.....	3
None.....	University (Prov.).....	1
821.....	Teachers Employed.....	7,227
\$174,218.34 (1906).....	Government Grants to Schools..... (1929)	\$2,553,283.46
\$784,969.21 (1906).....	Current Expenditures..... (1929)	\$15,027,159.34
	(all School Districts)	
None.....	Industrial School for Boys.....	1
None.....	Nurses, School Health Staff.....	10

SASKATCHEWAN UNIVERSITY

Students: Thirty years ago, in 1907, the University of Saskatchewan was founded. During these years great progress has been made. The number of students in 1934-6 was 1,441. Registration in junior colleges, night classes, correspondence courses, summer school and short courses brings the total enrolment to 3,662. In addition, the university, through its extension activities, reached over 30,000 farm women and men, and 7,500 farm boys and girls.

Staff, Degrees: There are eighty-five professors, with a score or more lecturers and instructors. Ten faculties offer degrees: Arts (general and honours), Accounting, Agriculture, Engineering (civil, agricultural, mechanical, ceramic, chemical, geological, engineering physics, and three years of electrical), Education, Household Science, Law, Music, Physical Education, Pharmacy, and the Graduate School.

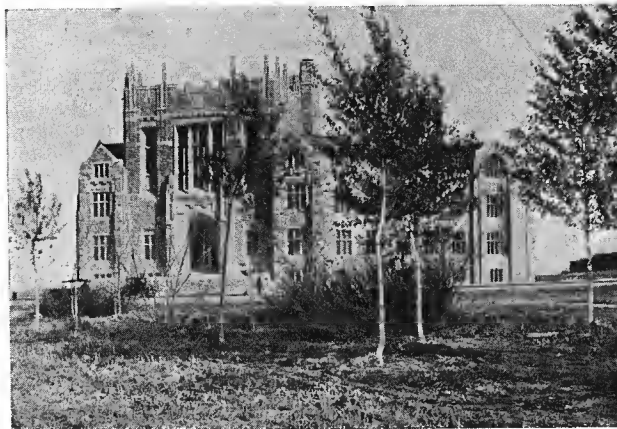


*Memorial Gate
to the
University
at
Saskatoon*

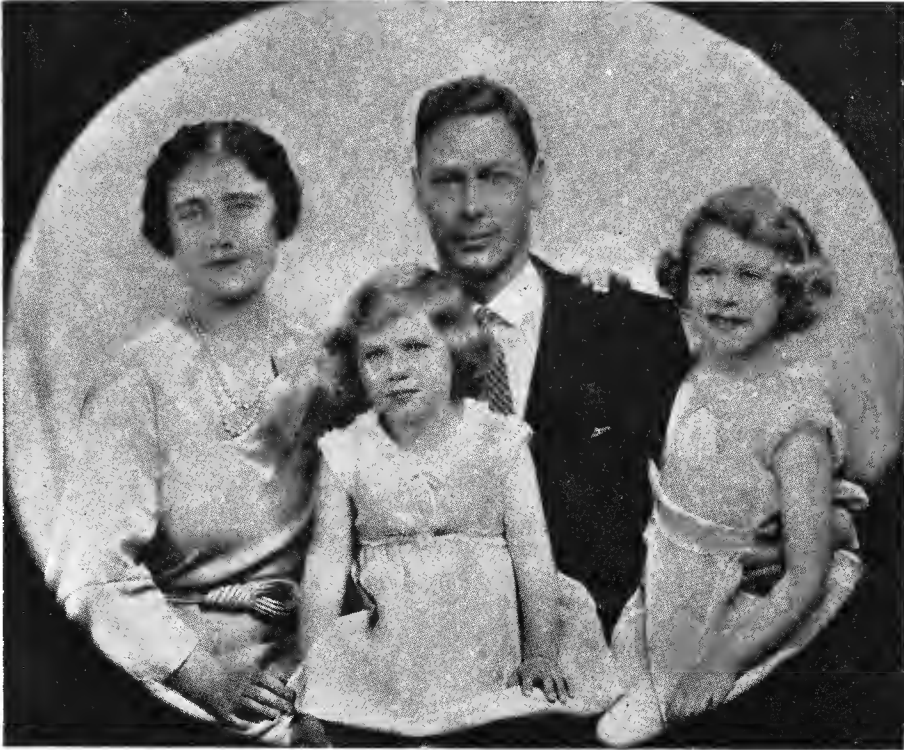
Affiliated Schools: There are four affiliated schools of theology: Luther; St. Andrew's College, United Church; Emmanuel, Anglican; and St. Thomas More, Roman Catholic. There are also seven affiliated junior colleges: Regina, Luther, Campion, Sacred Heart, in Regina; Moose Jaw Junior; and St. Peter's at Muenster.

Summer School: The University Summer School offers special teacher's and degree courses. Courses in art are given at Emma Lake.

*Chemistry
Building
of the
University
at
Saskatoon*



Buildings: The buildings, splendid structures of native stone, comprise the following: Chemistry, Engineering, College, Physics, Field Husbandry, Qu'Appelle Hall, residence for men; and Saskatchewan Hall, residence for women; St. Andrew's College, Emmanuel College and St. Thomas More College. These are well worthy of a visit.



A charming family study of H.M. King George VI and H.M. Queen Elizabeth with their two children, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose

GOVERNMENT

THE BRITISH EMPIRE



The Supreme Legislative Power of the British Empire is vested in parliament. The present form of parliament, as divided into two houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the 14th century. The House of Lords consists of Peers who hold their seats in various ways—hereditary right, creation by the Sovereign, virtue of office (law lords, archbishops, bishops), election for life, election for duration of parliament. There are from 720 to 740 members. The House of Commons consists of 615 elected members. The Executive Government is vested nominally in the Crown (the Sovereign), but practically in a committee of ministers, called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the support of a majority in the House of Commons. The head of the Ministry (the Cabinet) is the Prime Minister.

Sovereigns (1905 to 1937): King Edward VII (1901 to 1910), King George V (1910 to 1936), King Edward VIII (1936), King George VI (1936-present).

Prime Ministers of Great Britain (1905 to 1937): Right Hon. A. J. Balfour (1902-1905), Right Hon. Sir H. C. Bannerman (1905-1908), Right Hon. H. H. Asquith (1908-1916), Right Hon. D. Lloyd George (1916-1922), Right Hon. A. Bonar Law (1922-1923), Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin (1923-1924), Right Hon. J. R. MacDonald (1924), Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin (1924-1929), Right Hon. J. R. MacDonald (1929-1935), Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin (1935-1937), Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain (1937-present).

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Government of Canada (1938): The Government of Canada consists of (1) The Governor-General, representative of the King, appointed by the Crown, (2) The Senate, 96 members (Senators) appointed by the Crown, (3) The House of Commons, 245 members (M.P.'s) elected by the people, and (4) The Dominion Cabinet, The Prime Minister and Members of "the Government"—advisers to the Crown.

Senators from Each Province (1937): Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 24; Ontario, 24; Manitoba, 6; Saskatchewan, 6; Alberta, 6; British Columbia, 6; Yukon Territory, 0; North West Territories, 0. Total, 96.

Members of the House of Commons (M.P.'s) from each province (1937): Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 11; Quebec, 65; Ontario, 82; Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 16; British Columbia, 14; Yukon Territory, 1; North West Territories, 0. Total, 245.

Governors-General (1905 to 1937): Right Hon. Earl Grey (1904-1911), Duke of Connaught (1911-1916), Duke of Devonshire (1916-1921), Baron Bing of Vimy (1921-1926), Hon. Viscount Willingdon (1926-1931), Earl of Bessborough (1931-1935), Lord Tweedsmuir (1935-present).

Prime Ministers (1905 to 1937): Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1896), Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden (1911-1920), Right Hon. Arthur Meighen (1920-1921), Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King (1921-1926), Right Hon. Arthur Meighen (June to September, 1926), Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King (1926-1930), Right Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett (1930-1935), Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King (1935-present).

SASKATCHEWAN

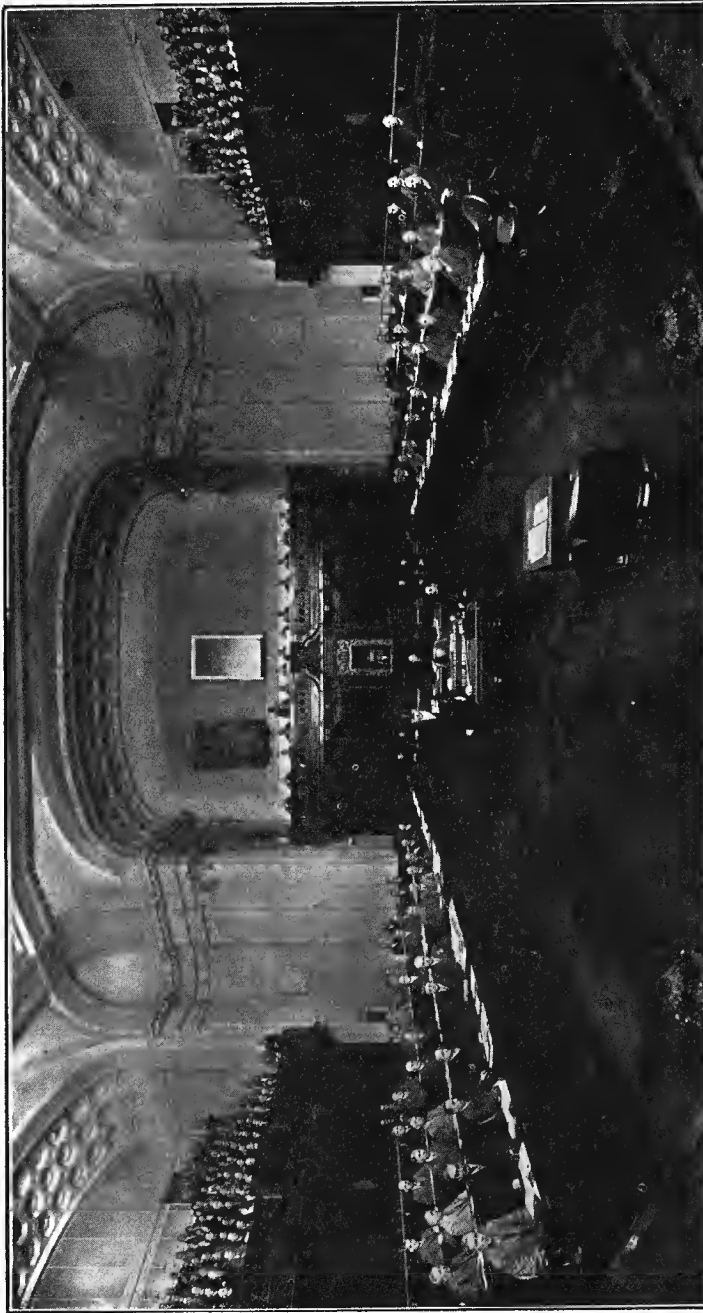
Lieutenant-Governors (1905 to 1937): Hon. A. E. Forget (1905-1910), Hon. George W. Brown (1910-1915), Sir Richard Lake (1915-1921), Hon. H. W. Newlands (two terms, 1921-1931), Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Munroe (1931-1936), Hon. A. P. McNab (1936-present).

Premiers (1905 to 1937): Hon. Walter Scott (1905-1916), Hon. W. M. Martin (1916-1922), Hon. C. A. Dunning (1922-1926), Hon. James G. Gardiner (1926-1929), Hon. J. T. M. Anderson (1929-1934), Hon. James G. Gardiner (1934-1935), Hon. W. J. Patterson (1935-present).

Leaders of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly (1905 to 1937): F. W. G. Haultain (1905-1912), W. B. Willoughby (1912-1917), Donald MacLean (1917-1921), J. A. Maharg (1921-1925), J. T. M. Anderson and Dr. C. E. Tran (1925-1929), J. G. Gardiner (1929-1934), G. H. Williams (1934-present).

Speakers of the Legislative Assembly (1905 to 1937): Hon. Thomas McNutt (1905-1908), Hon. William Charles Sutherland (1908-1912), Hon. John Albert Sheppard (1912-1917), Hon. Robert Menzies Mitchell (1917-1919), Hon. George Adam Scott (1919-1925), Hon. Walter George Robinson (1925-1929), Hon. James Fraser Bryant (1929-1930), Hon. Robert Sterritt Leslie (1930-1934), Hon. John Mason Parker (1934-present).

The Executive Council (Often spoken of as The Administration, The Cabinet, The Government, The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, The Ministry: Government naturally resolves itself into three branches, legislative, administrative and judicial—the law is made; the law is administered; those accused of breaking the law are judged. The legislature makes the law; the cabinet is charged



SASKATCHEWAN'S LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER

(The Legislative Assembly in Session)

The Speaker is in the Chair just beneath the Press Gallery. The Clerk of the Assembly is sitting at his desk in front of The Speaker. The desk of the Sergeant-at-Arms is in the right foreground. Members of the Cabinet occupy the front desks of the Government side of The House at the right of Mr. Speaker. The Opposition members occupy desks at the left of Mr. Speaker. Public galleries are at right and left above the Floor of the Chamber. The Sergeant-at-Arms is standing by the Mace which lies on the table.

with the administration of the law; the courts judge those accused of breaking the law. Members of the cabinet are called Ministers.



Executive Council Chamber, Regina

Portfolios of the Ministers (1938): Hon. W. J. Patterson, Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs; Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D., Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary and Minister in charge of The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, and the Travelling Shows Act; Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., Attorney-General and Minister in charge of The Loan Companies Act, and The Trust Companies Act; Hon. George Spence, Minister of Public Works and Minister in charge of The Steam Boilers Act, and The Saskatchewan Power Commission; Hon. Chas. M. Dunn, Minister of Highways and Transportation and Minister in charge of the Office of the King's Printer, Bureau of Publications, The Child Welfare Act, and The Old Age Pensions Act; Hon. R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs, including the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare; Hon. J. W. Estey, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Minister of Education; Hon. J. G. Taggart, B.S.A., Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Wm. F. Kerr, Minister of Natural Resources and Minister in charge of The Saskatchewan Insurance Act, The Fire Prevention Act, The Prairie and Forest Fires Act, The Companies Inspection and Licensing Act, 1936.

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Authority for the Government of the province is set out in The Saskatchewan Act passed by the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa. It came into force on September 1, 1905. The province is governed by (1) a Lieutenant-Governor and (2) a Legislative Assembly.

The Lieutenant-Governor: The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Crown for a term of five years. Section 9 of the British North America Act reads as follows: "The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the King." The King (the Crown) appoints the Governor-General (his representative in Canada) who appoints the Lieutenant-Governor to represent him in the province. The Lieutenant-Governor acts upon the advice of the Premier, as the Governor-General does upon the advice of the Prime Minister, or the King that of the British Prime Minister.

The Legislative Assembly: The Legislative Assembly is the law-making body of the province; it consists of fifty-two members elected by the people for a term of five years, although the assembly, under certain conditions, may be dissolved at any time. For the purpose of an election the province is divided into electoral divisions, sometimes called "constituencies" or "ridings." Each division elects a member. In some of the divisions which may include a city, thus causing the population to be much larger than the average, there may be more than one member elected. "John Blank, M.L.A.," means that "John Blank" is a member of the Legislative Assembly. This assembly meets at least once a year in the Legislative Chamber of the Legislative Building in the City of Regina, the capital of the province. When the assembly (often referred to as the legislature) is in session (meeting) the members usually speak of it as, "the house". It is not strictly correct to refer to an M.L.A. as a "member of parliament", or to the Legislative Building at Regina as "the parliament buildings". Neither is it strictly correct to refer to the Legislative Assembly as the "provincial parliament", although this is sometimes done.

The Speaker: The Speaker is the "chairman" of the assembly meetings (sessions). He is elected by the members for a term of five years. His assistant, the Deputy Speaker, is also elected by the members. The election of a Speaker and a Deputy takes place at the commencement of the first session of a term.



The "Fathers" of Confederation

The Clerk: The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly is appointed by the Executive Council. In addition to being the "secretary" of the assembly in charge of the "minutes", officially termed the journals, he performs many other duties in connection with the sessions of the assembly.

The Premier: The Lieutenant-Governor chooses for his "chief adviser" the leader of the largest number of members of the Legislative Assembly. This "chief adviser" of the Lieutenant-Governor is called the Premier. The "chief adviser" of the Governor-General of Canada is called the Prime Minister.

The Executive Council: The Premier chooses a number of members to assist him in administering the law made by the assembly, and to act with him as advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor. Just now there are eight members who act with the Premier. This group of advisers (to the Crown) constitute the Executive Council, often called "the cabinet", or "the government", or "the ministry", or "the Lieutenant-Governor in Council". Each member administers a department; he is called a Minister, and entitled to the title of Honourable, while in office only.

Responsible Government: If the Premier fails to retain the support of the largest number of members of the assembly, he resigns and advises the Lieutenant-Governor to choose some other member of the assembly for his "chief adviser"; but, if no member thus chosen is able to secure the support of the largest number of members, the Lieutenant-Governor dissolves the assembly and another elec-

tion by the people follows, even though the term of five years may not have elapsed. In other words the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor must at all times "possess the confidence" of the Legislative Assembly which represents the people; that is all policies and acts of the Executive Council must at all times receive the approval and support of a majority of the members of the assembly. This principle of government, very briefly outlined, is called "responsible".

Hansard is the official record of the debates in parliament. These debates are recorded in shorthand, afterwards extended in longhand, and printed in pamphlet form at the end of each day's sitting of the House. At the end of the session these are bound into books. Hansard, therefore, contains a complete official record of what was said in parliament by every member. A Hansard is kept of the debates in the Imperial Parliament and of the Dominion Parliament. A complete Hansard is not kept of the debates in the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Origin of Hansard: Hansard is named after Luke Hansard, a Norwich (England) printer who was the first to publish fairly complete records of the debates in the British Parliament. His publication was called Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Hansard is now an official record.

Sessional Papers: When the Saskatchewan Legislature is in session, however, certain important speeches are taken down in shorthand. At or near the end of the session, the Public Accounts and Printing Committee prepares a list of speeches, documents, reports, etc., that, in its opinion, should be printed in book form. This book is called Sessional Papers. The Journals are the minutes of each day's proceedings; these are also printed.

Franchise: Women and men have equal privileges in voting and holding public office.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Authority: For the purpose of local government the province is divided into smaller areas called Municipalities—Urban (including cities, towns and villages), and Rural (including country districts). The laws under which each Urban and each Rural Municipality derives its authority to operate are enacted by the Legislative Assembly.

By-laws: The laws enacted by a Municipality are called By-laws.

Urban Municipalities

Village: To be incorporated, a village must have a population of at least one hundred. It is governed by an elected Council, the head of which is the Overseer. The members of the Council are called Councillors. There are three hundred and eighty-two incorporated villages (1936), and six incorporated Summer Resort Villages.

Town: To be incorporated, a town must have a population of at least five hundred. It is governed by an elected Council, the head of which is the Mayor. The members of the Council are called Councillors. There are eighty-one incorporated towns (1936).

City: To be incorporated, a city must have a population of at least five thousand. It is governed by an elected Council, the head of which is the Mayor. The members of the Council are called Aldermen. There are eight cities (1936)—Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Weyburn, Swift Current, North Battleford.

Rural Municipalities

Rural Municipality: The province is divided into areas called townships, each six miles square. Six or more townships, usually nine, constitute a Rural Municipality. It is governed by an elected Council, the head of which is the Reeve. The members of the Council are called Councillors. There are three hundred and two rural municipalities. There are also a number of areas, not yet incorporated, called Local Improvement Districts. The Secretary-Treasurer is appointed by the Council.

Hamlet: A small "village" not incorporated, and which forms part of a rural municipality, is called a Hamlet.

Education

The law relating to education is enacted by the Legislative Assembly. The local administration of the law is carried out by Boards of Trustees elected by the people. The province is divided into areas called School Districts. Each district elects its own Board of School Trustees.

LAW AND ORDER

The Courts: There are five divisions of the Courts of Saskatchewan, (1) the Court of Appeal, (2) the Court of King's Bench, and (3) the District Courts, all presided over by Judges appointed by the Crown for life, (4) Local Courts presided over by Justices of Peace or Police Magistrates appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and (5) Juvenile Delinquent Court.

Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Executive Council. The summary jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace under The Criminal Code of Canada extends throughout the province, and he has also jurisdiction, limited and local in extent, in certain civil matters. Appeal from his court is ordinarily to the District Court and in certain cases to the King's Bench.

Magistrates are of two classes, (a) those of cities with jurisdiction within the city to which each is appointed, and (b) provincial magistrates with jurisdiction throughout the province, similar to that of a Justice of the Peace.

District Court Judges are appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Dominion Cabinet. There are twenty-one judicial districts in Saskatchewan. The following are judicial centers: Arcola, Assiniboia, Battleford, Estevan, Gravelbourg, Humboldt, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Melfort, Melville, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Shaunavon, Swift Current, Weyburn, Wilkie, Wynyard and Yorkton.

The King's Bench Court is a superior court with jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases in the province. Under its jurisdiction there are registrars and other officials in each judicial district by whom the detail of court business is carried on.

The Court of Appeal sits periodically in the City of Regina. It is the final court of appeal in the province and conducts its court without a jury.

The Juvenile Delinquent Court for the trying of juveniles is presided over by a judge appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; it has jurisdiction in all parts of the province.



"Musical Ride"—Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Police: In addition to the local police of urban centres, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the North West Mounted Police) was established in 1873 for the purpose of maintaining order in Canada's then sparsely inhabited North West Territory. This force is a Dominion Government organization operating throughout the province under provincial authority (in provincial matters) by special agreement between the Dominion and the Provincial governments. Shortly after its organization, sixty-five years ago, it earned the reputation of being perhaps the most renowned and efficient police force in the world. It still retains this reputation and, while horses in most cases, have been discarded for fast automobiles the old name still sticks—"The 'Mountie' always gets his man."

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

The following very brief notes refer to a few of the more important matters of legislation which may be regarded as being of a social character.

Maternity Grants: An allotted sum is available for indigent mothers living in areas remote from medical attention. This grant is not given as a relief measure, nor in districts where medical service is available. It is intended to increase the safety of motherhood, and to reduce infant and maternal mortality by providing adequate aid during confinement. An additional allowance is given mothers for the purchasing of infant clothing and needs.

Public Health Nursing: A health inspection of school pupils, immaterial as to ages, and consultations with mothers on all health problems are provided for by the government. Pre-natal cases are visited regularly. Infants and pre-school children are given monthly health examinations at health or weighing centres, sponsored by local women's organizations and attended by a registered nurse. Tuberculosis and mental cases are visited; trachoma treatments are given.

Communicable Diseases: Trachoma (disease of the eyes) is easily communicable and the law requires that proper treatment be given by a physician. Ophthalmia Neonatorum (sore eyes of the new-born): The regulations require, as a caution against this disease, that a physician be in attendance to administer silver nitrate drops to the eyes of all new-born children. Tuberculosis: Inspections and treatments for this illness are gratis to persons who have resided in the province for six months; tubercular sanatoria are available. Venereal diseases are treated at government dispensaries located at Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw and Swift Current. Sufferers from any of these diseases are compelled to take treatments.

Distribution of Vaccines and Sera: Vaccines necessary in the protection and treatment of diseases—diphtheria, Schick test, smallpox, typhoid, whooping cough, scarlet fever, Dick test—are furnished free by the Department of Public Health, on application by physicians and hospitals. Bulletins are available.



Flin Flon Mine—Saskatchewan-Manitoba Boundary

Homestead Protection: Signature of the wife is required on all deeds affecting homesteads. A homestead includes any property that has been regarded as a homestead up to seven years immediately preceding the execution of the deed. The wife must live in Saskatchewan, or have lived therein since time of marriage, in order to claim her rights.

Property Rights of Married Women: Every married woman may, without her husband's consent, acquire, hold or dispose of any real or personal property without disability because of her marriage status, and she may deal with all property as if she were a single woman and free from the debts of her husband. A married woman has the same civil remedies for protection as a single woman.

Women's Franchise: Legislation giving women the provincial franchise came into force in Saskatchewan in 1917; the same regulations apply as apply to men—21 years of age, a British subject, resident of Saskatchewan for at least twelve months, residence in the electoral district for three months prior to election, eligible as candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly or to municipal office.

Deserted Wives: Wives deserted by their husbands for no just reasons are given the protection in the law. A husband may be summoned to court and, if guilty, compelled to pay his wife a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per week.

Employment of Women and Children: No child under fifteen may be employed in a factory. No youngster—boy or girl—or woman shall be employed in a factory if there is a possibility of permanent injury to health as a result of such work. Under the Minimum Wage Act, hours of employment and minimum wages for women workers are regulated by a Wage Board. Recently, the Act was extended to include male employees.

Old Age Pensions: A maximum pension of \$240 annually is provided for resident British subjects in Saskatchewan who are able to qualify according to certain regulations.

The Blind: Since 1937 pensions are provided for blind persons who may qualify for such under certain regulations, and who attain the age of forty.

Neglected Children: In order to cope with the receiving, commitment and supervision of neglected and dependent children the Bureau of Child Protection was established in 1922. The finding of homes, authorization of adoptions, arrangements for educating and training blind children, assistance to children of unmarried parents, distribution of mother's allowances—all the laws and regulations relating to this work are under the direction of the bureau.

Juvenile Courts: Juvenile delinquents are tried by a juvenile court judge, who is available at all times, and who may try cases anywhere in the province. Offenders found guilty of violating the law are placed in industrial schools for education and training.

Mother's Allowances: A widow, or a mother whose husband is incapacitated due to blindness, insanity or incurable disease, and who cannot adequately support her family is granted an "allowance" by the government for the purpose of enabling her to keep her children at home and under her care. The allowance varies according to the need.

Soldiers' Dependent Children: Children of deceased or disabled Saskatchewan soldiers who served in the Great War are granted three years' financial assistance, after passing the eighth grade, to enable them to obtain a Grade XI diploma and admission to normal school or matriculation to a university.

Tobacco to Minors: The sale of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco in any form to children is prohibited unless a written request is given by the parents.



Indian Camp at Regina Exhibition

A Few Facts

HISTORICAL

Saskatchewan became a province of the Dominion of Canada on September 1, 1905.

The first premier of this province was Hon. Walter Scott.

The first Lieutenant-Governor was Hon. A. E. Forget.

What is now Saskatchewan was acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870.

This province was formerly one of the North West Territories.

The present (1938) Premier is Hon. W. J. Patterson.

The present (1938) Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan is Hon. A. P. McNab.

SIZE

Saskatchewan is larger than any country of Europe, except Russia.

It is twice as large as the British Isles, as large as the whole of France, Belgium and Holland, and larger than Germany.

There are 161,088,000 acres in Saskatchewan, of which 58,000,000 acres are suitable for agriculture, but only 31,403,770 acres are under cultivation.

Its area is greater than the combined areas of Montana and North Dakota.

It is 393 miles from east to west across the province along the United States boundary; it is narrower east to west across the northern boundary being 277 miles.

It is 761 miles from the United States boundary north to the boundary line on the north.

LAND SURFACE

The Province of Saskatchewan is not all open, treeless prairie; there are dense forests in the northern portion, and the central area is partly covered with smaller trees—the "bluff" country, or "park" lands.

The larger portion of the open prairies of this province is "rolling".

There are no mountains in Saskatchewan.

SITUATION

The Province of Saskatchewan lies in practically the same latitude as the British Isles.

Its settled portion is as far north as Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

It is bounded on the north by the 60th parallel of north latitude and on the south by the 49th.

The 49th parallel of north latitude separates Saskatchewan from the United States.

The northern boundary is along the 60th parallel of north latitude.

Saskatchewan lies north of the States of Montana and North Dakota, west of the Province of Manitoba and east of the Province of Alberta.

ALTITUDE

Cypress Hills, on the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary in the southern part of the province, is the highest point in Saskatchewan—4,546 feet above sea level.

The highest railway station is at Senate—3,173 feet; the lowest at Cantyre—1,013 feet. Lake Athabaska, has the lowest altitude in the province, being only 697 feet above sea level.

RIVERS AND LAKES

Over five million acres of the area of Saskatchewan is under water.

The largest river in the province is the Saskatchewan, North and South branches, both having their sources in the Rocky Mountains.

Churchill, Beaver and Reindeer are other large rivers in Saskatchewan.

The two largest fresh water lakes are Reindeer (area, 1,520 square miles) and Athabaska (area, 2,672 square miles).

There are actually thousands of lakes, large and small, in the Great North Country.

POPULATION

The population of Saskatchewan increased from 195,000 in 1905 to 930,893 in 1936 (last census).

Its capital city, Regina, according to the census of 1936, has a population of 53,354.

Ninety-six per cent. of the people of this province are able to read and write.

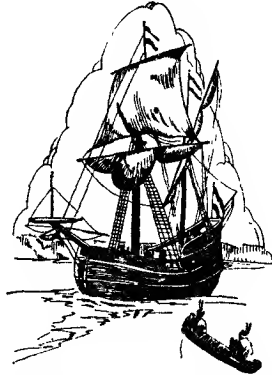
The population of the province in 1901 was 91,279. In 1911 it was 492,432, and in 1921, 757,510.

According to the census of 1936, 650,522 of the people lived in rural districts, while 280,371 lived in urban centres.

There were 19,125 persons born in Saskatchewan in the year 1936.

In the same year 6,314 people died.

There were 6,168 marriages in 1936.



The Half Moon, Vessel of Henry Hudson, Discoverer of Hudson Bay

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

There are 81 towns (incorporated) in Saskatchewan.

There are 382 villages (incorporated).

There are 8 cities—Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Weyburn, Swift Current, Yorkton and North Battleford.

Regina is the fourteenth largest city in Canada.

Saskatoon is the sixteenth largest city in Canada.

Eight Saskatchewan cities and towns employ 132 policemen.

CLIMATE

The climate of Saskatchewan is exceedingly healthful; the summer days are hot and the nights cool; winter days are dry and cold.

The climate of this province is particularly adapted to the growing of hard wheat.

Winters, though cold, are decidedly healthful.

The snow in winter is dry and powdery.

The air is dry and crisp and during many days the sky remains free of clouds.

The mean temperature for the year is 36 degrees, Fahrenheit.

The thermometer at times drops as low as 45 degrees below zero during the winter.

During summer the thermometer sometimes registers 90 degrees above.

During the growing season the thermometer averages about 55 degrees above.

The total agricultural production of the province in 1935 was valued at slightly more than 155 million dollars.

FIELD CROPS

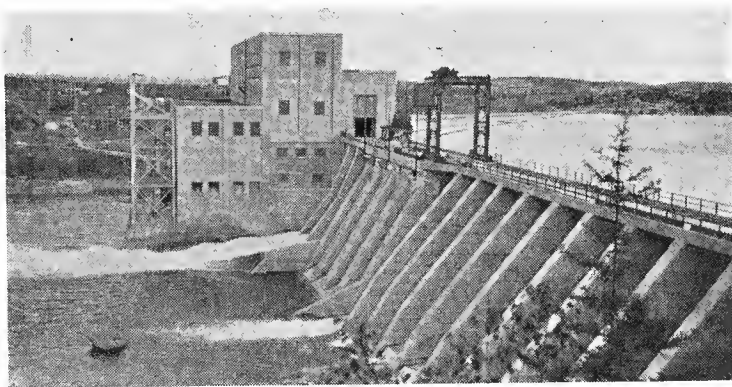
Field crops of this province consist mainly of wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, flax.

During 1935 Saskatchewan produced almost one-half of Canada's entire wheat crop, and more than one-half of the Dominion's rye crop.

This province ranks first among the other provinces of the Dominion in the production of oats.

The value of Saskatchewan field crops in 1935 was \$114,272,600.

There were 31,403,770 acres under cultivation in 1936.



Island Falls Power Plant—The Flin Flon Mines

RAINFALL

The average annual rainfall in Saskatchewan, on the basis of ten years' calculations, is slightly over 15 inches.

Two-thirds of the annual rainfall is between April and September.

SOIL

The soil of Saskatchewan is fertile and possesses a high nitrogen content, accounting in a measure for the fact that no other country in the world grows a better quality of hard spring wheat.

Approximately 80 million acres of Saskatchewan soil is capable of producing good crops.

NATIONAL WEALTH

The national wealth of Saskatchewan is estimated (1933) to be \$2,527,147,000.00.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH

Saskatchewan stood second among the provinces of Canada in 1935 in gross agricultural wealth, second as a flour milling province, and third in gross agricultural revenue.

Nearly one-half of Canada's agricultural wealth comes from the Prairie Provinces of which Saskatchewan is the centre.

Saskatchewan lands are valued (1935) at slightly less than 650 million dollars; buildings, 220 million; implements and machinery, 180 million; livestock, 86 million; poultry, 6 million; animals, on fur farms, one million (1936).

QUALITY OF GRAIN

At the international shows of 1931, Saskatchewan grain growers won 8 prizes in the hard red spring wheat classes. They also won 51 of the other 72 prizes offered for various grains.

During the period, 1916 to 1931, Saskatchewan farmers won 600 international show prizes for field crops and, at national shows during the same period, they won 258 prizes.

The championship for the best wheat at an international show has been won thirteen times by Saskatchewan growers.

The winner of this sweepstake is spoken of as "The World's Wheat King."

ELEVATORS

Saskatchewan has 3,225 country elevators, with a capacity of 100,940,850 bushels.

The Wheat Pool owns and operates 1,090 elevators (1937).

FLOUR

There were 80 flour and feed milling industries in operation in Saskatchewan in 1935.

The aggregate capital invested in these milling industries approximates \$13,556,885.

Saskatchewan flour millers paid \$620,246 in salaries and wages to 579 employees in 1935.

There are nearly 150 bread and bakery establishments in the province with a capital investment of over two million dollars (1935).

These bread and bakery businesses employ 540 persons whose salaries and wages amount to \$427,882 annually (1935).

These bread and bakery establishments used \$862,340 worth of materials (1935), and turned out products valued at over one and one-half million dollars.

LIVE STOCK

A Saskatchewan Clydesdale stallion won the grand championship of America for three consecutive years, a feat never before accomplished on the continent.

Between the years 1920 to 1930, a grand total of 1,528 prizes for live stock exhibits at international shows were won by Saskatchewan exhibitors.

Horsemen of this province won the grand championship of America for Clydesdale stallions ten times during the years 1920 to 1932. Sheep ranching is an important industry of Saskatchewan.

The wool clip in 1936 amounted to 2,200,000 lbs., valued at \$167,000.

Saskatchewan bacon type hogs are much sought after by packers.

The value of farm live stock in this province in 1936 was \$91,960,000 as compared with \$86,360,000 in 1935.



A Plane Arriving at Goldfields

In 1936 live stock breeders won 100 prizes in the horse classes at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

The prizes won for horses at this fair included one silver cup, two grand championships, two reserve grand championships, five senior and junior championships, one reserve senior championship, one champion driving contest, sixteen firsts, sixteen seconds, nineteen thirds, and thirty-seven other prizes.

Saskatchewan breeders won thirteen prizes in the sheep classes at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto in 1936.

Two prizes were won by Saskatchewan breeders in the swine classes at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, 1936.

In the poultry classes at the same fair, they won 19 prizes.

POULTRY

Saskatchewan is third among the provinces in the value of poultry which amounted to \$8,043,000 in 1936.

More turkeys are raised in this province than in any other province of the Dominion. Income from egg production rose from \$5,800,000 in 1934 to \$7,200,000 in 1935.

On December, 1936, the following poultry stocks were on Saskatchewan farms: 8,846,600 chickens, 585,500 turkeys, 114,600 geese, 79,400 ducks.

The poultry industry—chickens and turkeys, especially—of Saskatchewan is important; in addition to the quantities used in the province, thousands of pounds are shipped annually to other parts.

BEEES AND HONEY

Exactly 2,636,275 pounds of honey were produced in Saskatchewan in 1936.

Beekeepers won one first and two second prizes for honey at the Imperial fruit show in England in 1936.

Honey exhibits from this province won first, fourth and fifth prizes at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in the same year.

There were over eighteen thousand colonies of bees in the province in 1937.

Honey produced in 1936 was valued at 9.8 cents per lb.

Over twelve thousand pounds of beeswax was produced in 1935.

There were 2,988 beekeepers in 1936.

MILK

Milk production per cow per day in Saskatchewan during 1936 was 10.9 pounds.

Many farmers augment their cash revenue by shipping cream to the many creameries throughout the province.

Saskatchewan residents manufactured 454,360 gallons of ice cream valued at \$531,600 in 1936.

Over five million dollars worth of milk, not used for manufacturing purposes, was produced in this province during 1936.

BUTTER

Saskatchewan was fourth among the provinces of the Dominion in the production of creamery butter during 1936.

Creamery butter production in 1936 amounted to 24,124,788 pounds.

There were sixty-two creameries in operation during 1936.

Saskatchewan's dairy butter in 1936 was valued at slightly over three million dollars.

Creamery butter in 1936 was valued at slightly over five million dollars.

Nineteen thousand dollars worth of home-made cheese was produced in the province in 1936.

Slightly less than seventy-one thousand dollars worth of factory cheese was produced in 1936.

FISH

More than 3,895,100 pounds of whitefish with a market value of \$251,012 were caught in Saskatchewan waters in 1936.

Saskatchewan whitefish and trout are much sought for delicacies in many large hotels of Canada and the United States.

A trout from a Northern Saskatchewan lake, caught in 1936, weighed 59 pounds.

Pike, perch and pickerel are found in practically every Saskatchewan lake.

This province produced over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of fish in 1936.



R.C.M.P. in Training

MANUFACTURES

Polishing and cleansing compounds are manufactured in Saskatchewan.

There were 46 establishments engaged in manufacturing from non-metallic minerals during 1935.

The gross value of commodities produced on farms in 1936 was estimated at \$181,751,000.

Of the persons employed in manufacturing there is approximately one female to two males.

Four cities in this province each produced over a million dollars' worth of manufactured products in 1933. These were Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

In 1934 there were 845 of these establishments in Saskatchewan.

In the same year, sixty-six million dollars' worth of capital was invested in the manufacturing business.



A Live "Teddy" from Waskesiu

Nine thousand people were employed in manufacturing in 1936.

These manufacturing businesses paid out six million dollars in wages during 1934.

The manufacturers of Saskatchewan in 1934 purchased raw materials valued at over twenty-four million dollars.

The gross value of finished products produced by manufacturers amounted to over forty-two million dollars.

FURS AND TRAPPING

Over 1,826,449 pelts of all kinds were taken in Saskatchewan in 1936; these pelts netted the trappers approximately \$960,492.

Mink, fisher, marten, otter, skunk, muskrat, beaver, fox, lynx, coyote, wolf, wolverine, badger, weasel, bear and rabbit are the principal fur-bearing animals of Saskatchewan.



Logging in the North Country

Prince Albert and North Battleford are the principal fur trading centers.

There were 349 fur farms in Saskatchewan in 1936.

Most of the fur ranchers raise silver black foxes.

The lands and buildings used in the fur farming business were valued at over four hundred thousand dollars in 1934.

The fur-bearing animals on the fur farms were valued at one million dollars in 1936.

FOREST

There are 82,160 square miles of forest in the Province of Saskatchewan.

There were approximately 150 saw mills in operation in 1935.

Spruce, pine, poplar and birch are the principal trees in the forests.

In the same year these mills employed 468 persons, paying salaries and wages amounting to \$180,000.

The production of these mills in the same year was valued at \$625,177.

In 1935 there were fifteen planing, sash and door factories, with a capital investment of \$984,000.

MINERALS AND CLAYS

Wonderful limestone formations containing structural material of the highest excellence are located in the Province of Saskatchewan.

This province leads the provinces of Canada in the quality and the quantity production of commercial pottery clay.

The highest grade fire clay products and supplies are also produced.

The whole of the requirements of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways for fire box arches are secured in this province.

Fire clay is found in the Dirt Hills at Claybank.

Saskatchewan produces large quantities of first grade brick clay.

Volcanic ash is exported.

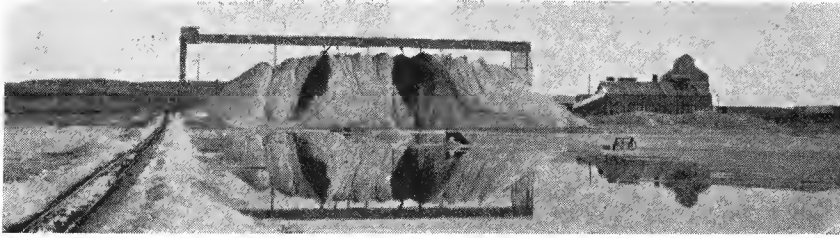
Important deposits of bentonite have been discovered in this province; this is exported in large quantities to paper, rubber, soap, face cream, and oil refining industries.

The greatest sodium sulphate deposit in the world is in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Sodium sulphate is largely used in the manufacture of pulp and paper, and in nickel smelting.

This province produced sodium sulphate in 1935 to the value of \$696,600. One lake contains more than 10,000,000 tons of crystals.

The principal deposits are found at Dana, Dunkirk, Alsask, Regina Beach, Fuslier, Cey-



Stock Pile and Plant—Sodium Sulphate

The first gold brick actually poured in this province was poured in 1937 at the Monarch Mines.

This brick weighed 90 ounces and was valued at \$3,000.

Coal is Saskatchewan's principal mineral. It is estimated that there are sixty billion tons of coal in the south-eastern section alone—the Estevan district.

Saskatchewan produced 897,566 tons of lignite coal in 1936, valued at over two million dollars.

Saskatchewan coal is mostly lignite.

The coal seams vary from 5 to 15 feet in width and are within 200 feet of the surface.

Many small towns contain mine offices—Portal, Roche Percee, Blenfait, Taylorton, Shand, Estevan, Gladmar, Roanmine, Parsley, Brook, Bengough, Eddyside, Buffalo Gap, Waniska, Hart, Willow Bunch, Gallocks, Verwood, Willows, Readlyn, Wood Mountain, Cypress, Shaunavon, Eastend, Ravenscrag.

This province produced slightly less than four million dollars' worth of minerals in 1935.

There were 179 operating mines (metallic minerals) in 1934.

The capital invested in these mines amounted to over eleven million dollars.

NEWSPAPERS

There were five daily and 152 weekly newspapers published in Saskatchewan in 1937.

The daily papers are published in Regina (2), Saskatoon (1), Prince Albert (1), Moose Jaw (1).

A number of magazines—monthly and bi-monthly—are also published.

GAS

A new high record in the production of natural gas in Saskatchewan was established in January, 1937. In that month the production amounted to 16,270,000 cubic feet.

Among other areas large quantities of gas have been discovered in the vicinity of Lloydminster. In 1937 gas was also struck near Kamsack.

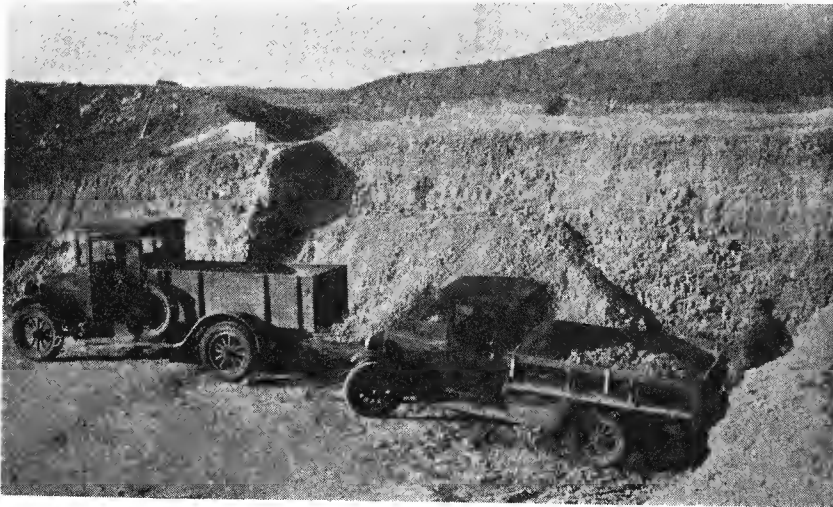
TELEPHONES

In 1910 there were 1,132 pole miles of telephone lines in Saskatchewan.

The telephone pole mileage increased to 7,001 in 1937.

There were 3,280 wire miles of long distance telephone lines in 1910.

The wire mileage increased to 50,144 miles in 1937.



Saskatchewan Clay Banks

RAILWAYS

In 1905 there were 1,552 miles of railway in Saskatchewan; now there are nearly 9,000 miles.

The two great railway systems of the province are the Canadian Pacific (C.P.R.) and the Canadian National (C.N.R.).

BANKS

There are nearly 300 branches of chartered banks in Saskatchewan.

The Western headquarters of a number of chartered banks are located in Saskatchewan.

LIBRARIES

There are approximately 2,000 government Travelling Libraries circulating in the outlying districts of the Province of Saskatchewan. Each travelling library box consists of from 50 to 60 books.

All schools in the province have libraries.

In 1935 there were 21 public libraries in operation.

The government Open Shelf Library contains approximately 16,000 books loaned by mail to persons in any part of the province who have not access to a city public library.

The Open Shelf and Travelling Libraries are operated as a branch of the Bureau of Publications.

RADIOS

During 1935 a total of 28,257 new radio receiving sets were sold in this province.

There are six radio broadcasting stations.

The radio broadcasting stations are as follows: CHAB (Moose Jaw), CKBI (Prince Albert), CJRM (Regina), CKCK (Regina), CFQC (Saskatoon), CJGX (Yorkton).

PRINTING PLANTS

There were 165 printing plants operating in Saskatchewan during 1935.

The aggregate capital invested by printing firms is in excess of \$3,062,000.

Saskatchewan printing establishments paid \$1,245,251 in salaries and wages to 988 employees.



Wild Ducks on the Bank of a Slough

action among farmers in the solution of problems arising from drought and soil drifting.

There are (1937) 511 co-operative associations in the province.

These associations have over 21,000 shareholders.

They did nearly three million dollars' worth of business in 1935.

EXHIBITIONS

There were 13 horticultural exhibitions held in the province during 1936.

There were 491 average entries at these exhibitions, and an average sum of \$281.00 offered in prizes.

Thirty-two agricultural exhibitions were held in 1936, 21 plowing matches, 4 field



Volcanic Ash Deposits

WATER POWER

The undeveloped water power in Saskatchewan is estimated to be over a million horse-power.

The water power used in central electric stations amounts to forty-two thousand horse-power.

There are 119 plants operated by water power.

CO-OPERATION

There were 35 active agricultural improvement associations operating in Saskatchewan in 1936 in an effort to secure co-operative

crop competitions, 7 garden competitions, 13 seed fairs, and 14 poultry shows.

Thirty swine clubs, 231 grain clubs, and 35 calf clubs were active in 1936.

There were 301 farm boys' and girls' clubs operating in 1936, with a total membership of 6,837.

Of these clubs, 231 were grain; 30, swine; 35, baby beef; 5, poultry.

MEAT PACKING

In 1935 there were six meat-packing establishments in Saskatchewan, with nearly two and one-half million dollars of capital invested.



*Saskatchewan is a Wonderful
Bird Dog Country*

Six hundred and forty-eight persons were employed in these meat-packing plants, with salaries and wages amounting to over \$643,259 in 1935.

The value of the products produced amounted to slightly more than six and one-half million dollars in 1935.



The Beaver

BREWERIES

In 1935 there were nine breweries operating in Saskatchewan with a capital invested of over three and one-half million dollars.

There were 248 employees in these breweries during 1935, earning wages and salaries amounting to over \$289,000.

The products of Saskatchewan breweries in 1935 were valued at over one and one-half million dollars.

ELECTRICITY

There were 208 dynamos operating in large electrical plants in Saskatchewan in 1934.

The electrical plants of Saskatchewan produced nearly one hundred and thirty-five million kilowatt hours of energy in 1934.

All of the cities and practically all of the towns operate electric lighting plants.

The Saskatchewan Power Commission owns and operates many miles of electric power lines.

BUILDING

Contractors and builders in Saskatchewan employ over 5,000 people, with salaries and wages of approximately \$2,800,000.

INSTITUTIONS

There are two mental hospitals in the Province of Saskatchewan, one at Weyburn and one at North Battleford.

This province has one university, the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon.

There are three normal schools in Saskatchewan—Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

All cities and many of the larger towns support a public hospital.

There are three provincial sanatoria with 713 beds for the purpose of treating tuberculosis.

In addition to the sanatoria, there are 80 hospitals with 3,414 beds.

Nine hospitals are operated by the Red Cross; 1, V.O.N.; 5, private; 4, United Church; 13, community; 14, sisters; 11, municipal.

There is one hospital bed in this province for every 247 people.

Patients remained in hospital on an average of twelve days during 1935.

PARKS

There are seven provincial parks in Saskatchewan—Moose Mountain, Duck Mountain, Katepwa, Manitou, Cypress Hills, Greenwater Lake, and Good Spirit Lake.



War Memorial, Victoria Park, Regina

There is one Dominion park—Prince Albert National.

All cities and many of the towns support public parks.

There is an interesting wild animal park at Moose Jaw.

HOME HANDICRAFT

The annual exhibition of home handicraft—mats, rugs, quilts, cushions, cloth, etc., by Saskatchewan women is equal to the best in North America.

INDIANS

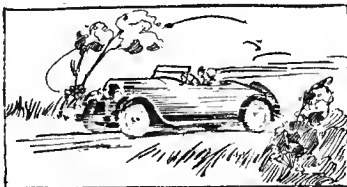
Saskatchewan Indian bead-work—dolls, purses, moccasins, head-bands, hand-bags, etc.—is renowned throughout Canada.

The quill-work of the Indians of Northern Saskatchewan is rare, beautiful and a much-sought-for variety.

There were 12,836 Indians in this province in 1936 as compared with 13,001 in 1926.

The great majority of Saskatchewan Indians reside on government reserves.

The splendid Indian schools of this province, with highly competent teachers, provide ideal educational facilities.



See Your Own Country by Motor

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES

Saskatchewan has undeveloped natural resources in forest, mine and prairie, offering splendid opportunity and reward for the investment of capital and an unlimited field for enterprise and industry.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The provincial music and drama festivals attract thousands annually.

There are several dramatic organizations in the province which frequently produce amateur plays.

The "Little Theatre" is an outstanding organization of this kind.

ART

There are a number of very excellent art exhibits in Saskatchewan, one of the most outstanding being the Norman McKenzie collection in the Regina College Building of the University of Saskatchewan at Regina.

A very fine provincial museum is located in the Normal School in the City of Regina, capital of Saskatchewan.

The art exhibit at the University of Saskatchewan is well worthy of a visit; it is rapidly attracting a large circle of interested people.

The Grayson art exhibit at Moose Jaw is an important attraction in that city.



Open Coal Seam

TOURISTS

It is estimated that tourists spent over \$953,000 in the Province of Saskatchewan during the year 1937.

The Last Great North of this province is among the most interesting anglers' and sportsmen's areas on the continent.

A lake trout weighing 59 pounds was caught in one of Saskatchewan's northern lakes.

Big game—bear, moose, antelope—abound in the Great North.

The North Country abounds in feathered game of many species.

There is a very fine herd of twenty-five antelope at Cypress Hills.

The Provincial Government operates a Tourist Bureau as a branch of the Bureau of Publications.

Information offices of the government Tourist Bureau are located at Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Swift Current, North Battleford, Maple Creek and Estevan.

The services of the Tourist Bureau are free.

THE BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS

Legislative Building, Regina

The following booklets and maps may be secured from the Bureau, *free*:

1. Official Highway Map.
2. Saskatchewan—Tourist Trips.
3. The Sportsmen's Last Great North.
4. Saskatchewan—A Few Facts.
5. Prince Albert National Park.
6. Land Surveys System—Saskatchewan.
7. How to Enter Canada.
8. Highway Map—Saskatchewan Motor Club.
9. List of Publications to be secured from other Government Departments. *Address the department named at the top of each list.*
10. The Cabinet and Members of the Legislature.
11. Regulations and List of Slides available for loaning.
12. Suggested Motor Routes with Marked Maps. (See inside front cover).
13. Catalogue of Books: Open Shelf Library; Price 50c.
14. There are a number of other maps published by Departments of the Government—Towns and Villages (plans), Municipalities, Forests, Provincial Parks, The Province, Sections of the Province, Provincial Constituencies, Mines, Judicial Districts—for which a *nominal charge is made*. A list of these stating the cost of each will be sent free of charge upon request.

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SASKATCHEWAN

CANADA

A Few Facts



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